

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER STOCK-RAISER DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1903 at the Department of Agriculture.

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Whole No. 385

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905.

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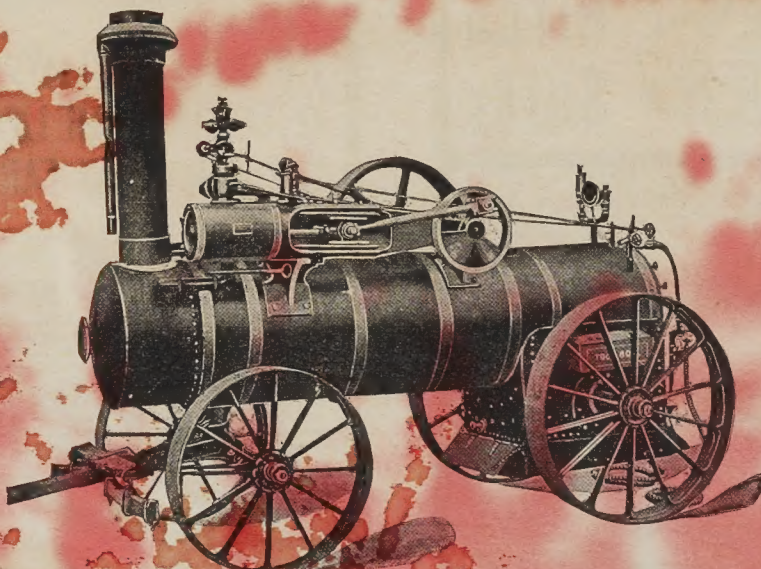
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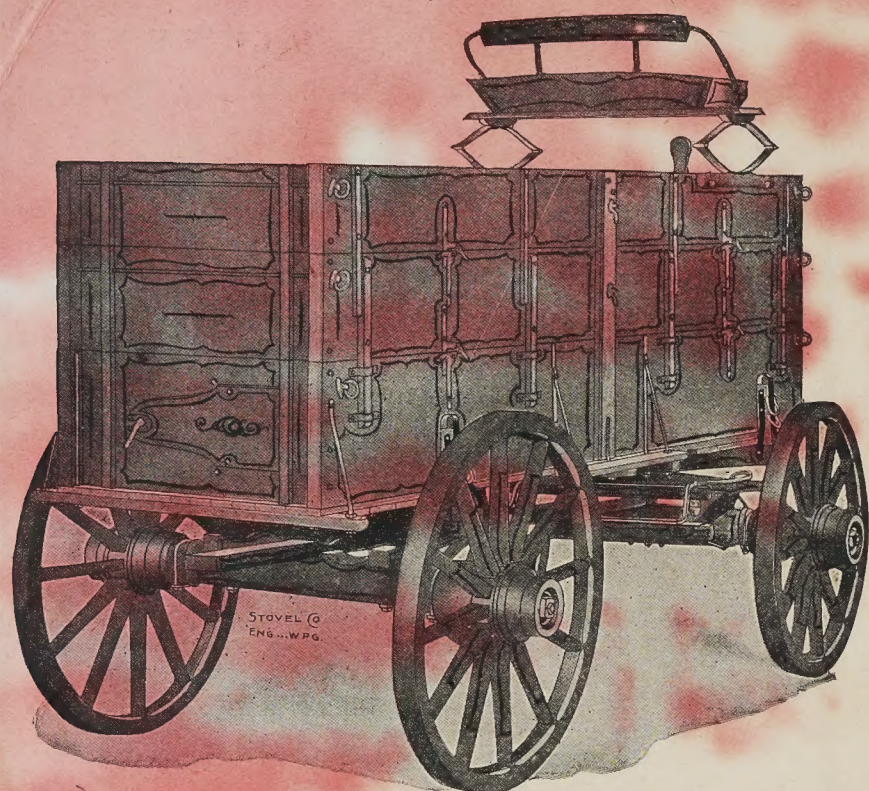
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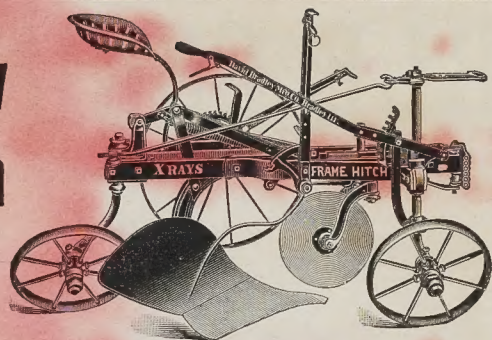
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ESTABLISHED 1882

THE NORTH-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

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VOL. 24, No. 18
WHOLE No. 365

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905

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Twenty 8-foot binders were employed to cut the wheat crop on the big Detchon farm at Davidson, Sask.

The homestead entries in the Northwest Territories during the month of August amounted to 3,059, as against 2,363 for the same month of the previous year, being an increase of 696. The largest number of entries was at Regina, being 919. For August, 1904, they were 583.

Visitors to the natural history department of the Toronto Exhibition viewed with a good deal of interest a collection of 225 species of wild flowers collected in the Yukon by Mr. Elgin Schoff. Many of the specimens exhibited are familiar to all lovers of flowers in other parts of Canada, but a large number and some of the most attractive and interesting are peculiar to this remote part of the continent. There are six members of the orchid family, and these include the yellow and pink mocassin flowers, familiar and admired in many parts of this province. "The many beautiful forms and colors displayed," says the Globe, "give a gratifying assurance that the short northern summer has many attractions for all who like a respite from the pursuit of gold. The specimens are pressed and mounted, and about 50 are labelled with their botanical names. Mr. Schoff was unexpectedly called away before the work of labelling was completed, but it is his intention to have it finished in time for the coming exhibition in Massey Hall. Such work as Mr. Schoff has accomplished will help to correct some popular misconceptions regarding Yukon Territory, and may help to reassure many who have been discouraged by contemplating an imaginary barren waste of rock and ground locked in the perpetual frost of the glacial age."

The Argentine Republic, as it is commonly called, is today one of the most prosperous and progressive countries, says John Barrett, in the Review of Reviews. Its foreign commerce for 1904 reached the immense total of \$451,463,000 in gold. This was greater than that of any other Latin nation, not excepting Mexico and Brazil. It exceeded the foreign trade of Japan, of whose marvellous progress we now hear so much, and it went far beyond that of China, concerning which there is general discussion. In other words, Argentina, with only 5,000,000 people, showed a buying and selling capacity in excess of Japan with 40,000,000 people, and China with 400,000,000! That Argentina is moving ahead with proverbial leaps and bounds is proved by the fact that her foreign commerce, the best thermometer of a country's prosperity, increased \$90,000,000 in 1904 over the total for 1903, which was \$360,000,000. Estimating her population, as before stated, at 5,000,000, she has in the present total of \$451,463,000 the remarkable average of nearly \$90 per head, or a far greater average than the United States or any of the principal European countries. If this lusty young giant of South America keeps progressing at this rate, it will be difficult to estimate her trade and wealth when she has a population of 25,000,000. Unfortunately for the United States, its trade exchange with Argentina ranks fourth among foreign countries, or after Great Britain, Germany and France.

It is interesting for those who live in this country where there are millions of unoccupied acres to note some of the ways in vogue elsewhere for the perfect utilization of all the land. It is stated, for example, that in France a good deal of money is made from fruit raised on trees planted along the public roadways. John A. Cass, writing in the Country Calendar, says: It appears that the movement was started in France by the government, but so satisfactory did it prove that the towns and communes soon took it up on their own account. It is now an important industry and is yielding a revenue of nearly \$60,000,000 per annum. No particular tree is used, to the exclusion of others, but different kinds are

chosen with regard to their adaptation to the soil and climate. In the south the cherry predominates, and the fruit is used in the manufacture of wines, preserves and alcohol. In Touraine the plum is most in evidence, while throughout the Allier and Limogne walnut trees transform the dusty highways into shaded and beautiful walks or drives. Nor is France alone in the work, for in Germany, in Belgium and in the Duchy of Luxembourg, the plan is largely in vogue. And it is profitable. On the roadsides of Wurtemberg, for instance, the fruit grown in 1878 was valued at \$200,000, while twenty years later it was estimated at \$750,000, and Belgian statistics show that up to 1896 there had been planted along the highways of that small country 741,571 trees, from which there had even then been realized a net profit of nearly \$2,000,000.

An Ottawa despatch to the Toronto Globe says:—As soon as order has been evolved out of the somewhat chaotic condition of affairs in the Northwest Territories, an unavoidable result of the creation of the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, it will be possible to form a better idea as to what reductions will be necessary in the Northwest Mounted Police. It is inevitable that reductions shall be made. The force in the Territories and the Yukon numbers about 800, and costs about \$1,000,000 per annum to maintain. The strength of the force in the Territories is about 600 men. This number will not be needed now that the new provinces assume administration of criminal matters. This result has been foreseen and for some time past recruiting has practically been suspended. The reduction of strength will probably take place at the rate of from 25 to 30 per cent. a year. Nothing will be done for the present in order that the machinery of the two provinces, now in a transition stage, may be established as smoothly and easily as possible, but next year will witness a big reduction in the estimates for the mounted police. Some of the force who are mustered out will be re-enlisted into the permanent cavalry force of the Dominion. This idea is believed to be in contemplation by the Federal authorities. It is known that the Militia

Department has first call for sites for new barracks on the land in possession of the Mounted Police. Buildings not required by the police hereafter will probably be taken over by the new provinces on payment of a reasonable amount.

The following is taken from an article entitled "Canada's Canal System," written by M. M. Wilner in the Review of Reviews: Probably no one has ever looked thoughtfully at a map of North America without noting the commercial possibilities offered by the wonderful chain of waterways that reach from the Atlantic coast into the very heart of the continent. Aside from the great fall of Niagara, nature has interposed only half a dozen rapids to interfere with the navigation of this remarkable system. Projects for overcoming these obstacles have been entertained ever since the occupation of the country by white men. The first canals built were designed to accommodate only batteaux, which were flat bottomed and drew less than one foot of water. The locks were 6 feet wide and 30 feet long, with 2½ feet of water on the sills. The remains of one of these canals may still be seen on the south bank of the St. Lawrence, at Point au Buisson. In 1804 they were enlarged to give a depth of four feet of water in the locks. They then admitted boats of 35 tons' cargo, which was their capacity during the war of 1812. Military necessities gave an impetus to canal building at that time, but the work languished after the return of peace, and it was not until Canada had become a self ruling province that the enterprise of opening the St. Lawrence was prosecuted with energy and carried to completion. Today it is possible for a vessel drawing not more than 14 feet of water to steam from any ocean port in the world direct to Duluth or Chicago. In order to utilize the entire 2,384 miles of this water route it has been necessary to build only 73½ miles of canal. The difference in level between Lake Superior and the tidewater, which is 602 feet, is overcome by 48 locks, having a total lift of 551 feet. Nearly \$90,000,000 has been spent in the construction and improvement of these canals, and about \$20,000,000 more in their maintenance.



BUILDINGS ON FARM OF WM. WILSON, BOISSEVAIN, MAN.



The Fall Care of Cows.

The conflict between the wheat growing end of the farming business and the dairying end of it is never more in evidence than during the fall months. The grain crop demands all possible attention; the cows, in order to make the most money for their owner, also demand considerable care; and the result on grain farms generally is that the cows have to give way to the apparently more urgent work of the fields. And yet it seems a pity that it should be considered necessary to allow milking cows to run out during all the cold nights and storms of autumn, especially when a slight amount of extra work would prevent much of the shrinkage of the milk flow at this time and make it possible to prolong the milking period well into early winter.

Some of the effects of the great shock that a dairy cow receives by being exposed to a cold fall storm may be readily observed by anyone who has had the care of cattle that have been allowed to encounter such a hardship; yet the external indications of the harm done are much less than the real harm itself. A good cow is possessed of a highly organized nervous system and is therefore very sensitive to any ill usage. Just how great a shock one of these fall storms may really inflict, was demonstrated two years ago when an early wet snowfall caused the death of some of the cows near Winnipeg that had been left exposed to it. The effects upon cows of chilling wet storms is also well known to ranchmen, who often find that their heaviest losses occur through wet storms that come after the warm weather of spring has set in. We are sure that it will pay to put cows in the stable during an extra frosty night or when a fall storm is seen to be coming on.

Closely connected with the question of fall shelter for the cows is that of abundant and sufficient feed. The farmer who fails to provide shelter is usually a poor feeder. It is trite and unnecessary advice to give, feed the cows for a full flow of milk from start to finish, but if reiteration could induce all farmers to put it into practice, it would be of vast benefit to the dairy interests of the country. If the most profit is to be made in dairying, full feed for the cow must be maintained the year round. And it is a noticeable fact that successful dairymen supplement their pastures whenever they become too short to give the cows all they can eat. It is the man who lets his cows rough it, who lets them take what they can get and gets what he can take from them, who says that dairying "doesn't pay."

Of course, cows that are turned into fields where the thresher has been have generally pretty fair feed ahead of them, but even in this care is necessary in order to provide against the possibility of over-feeding on seeds and consequent bloating.

Prepotency is a great quality in the ram and he that has this in marked degree should be preserved with great care.

So far as we can learn, says the American Sheep-breeder, but comparatively few sheep are coming from England to the United States this year.

The Canadian Land and Ranch Co., of Crane Lake, are sending no less than three train loads of cattle on Sept. 14th direct to the old country. —Ranching News.

It is said that the origin of the horned breeds of sheep of South Britain, such as the Dorsets, is lost in obscurity but they have always been noted for fecundity and the production of early lambs.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVER, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Introducer and grower of Western Ryegrass. The Scotch bred bulls, Crimson Lad = 48810 = and Prince Doro = 48628 = at head of herd. Pairs of pigs not akin for sale now, also a supply of grass seed till further notice. Farm one mile from station.

R. W. CASWELL, Star Farm, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. 3-year-old stock bull, Kitchener 3rd, = 47386 =, grandson of Nobleman (Imp.), for sale. Sure stock-getter.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Bracelet's Hero = 35591 =, winner of sweepstakes at Southern Manitoba's Big Fair, 1903, at head of herd. Cows and heifers for sale.

W. CLIFFORD, Austin, Man., breeder of the imported bull, Volodyoski, 57139, winner of sweepstakes at Toronto Industrial Farm adjoins town.

J. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshire Swine. Young pigs from prize winners for sale now. Prices reasonable.

H. J. SIMPSON, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Beresford, Man., breeder Shorthorn cattle. Herd headed by Nobleman (Imp.). Seven choice bull calves, also cows and heifers for sale.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man. Shorthorns; stock bull Marquis of Longburn = 41380 =. Stock for sale including Ambassador = 52965 =. Second prize yearling, 1905.

S. BENSON, Woodmere Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshire Swine and D. P. Rock Fowls. Stock for sale. Prices right. Write for wants.

ELTON & WATT, Cloverdale Farm, Bird's Hill P.O., Man. breeders of pure blooded Hereford and Shorthorn cattle. Choice young bulls now for sale. Write for wants.

JOHN WISHART, Prospect Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, and Hackneys. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. Write or phone for wants.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man.—Hello! why not buy a son of Gold Chief, the best Poland China boar in Manitoba. Young stock for sale.

H. BEAMAN, Hillview, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Yorkshires, B.P. Rocks and Bronze turkeys. Two yearling bulls for sale.

FINLEY McRAE, Brandon, Man., Shorthorns; lot of young bulls coming two years, also cows and heifers for sale. Large Yorkshire swine, bred from imported stock.

GEO. HAMILTON, Lake View Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of high-class Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Several choice bulls for sale.

GEO. LITTLE, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Scottish Canadian, = 36100 =, winner of Grand Sweepstakes at Winnipeg, at head of herd. Write for wants.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Berkshires and improved Yorkshires. Write for quotations on what you want.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride = 28855 =.

THOS. SANDERSON, Kinistino, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester sheep. Bulls and rams for sale.

ROBERT SCOTT, Souris, Man., breeder of Improved Yorkshires. Choice young sows ready to ship.

MRS. BROWN, Claremont Stock Farm, Manitou, Man., Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Young stock for sale. F. A. Brown, Manager.

WM. PATTERSON, Idyle Wild Stock Farm, Birtle, Man., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns and B.P.R. fowls. Young bulls and fowls for sale.

C. BALDWIN, Emerson, Man., breeder and importer of large, improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

T. E. M. BANTING, Banting, Man., breeder of prize Tamworths. Fine young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

E. F. DOBBY, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock always for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., (formerly Bradwardine) breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

J. G. DONALDSON, Hazelhurst Stock Farm, Broadview, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

A. E. HOLE, The Halse, Minnedosa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Two superior yearling bulls for sale.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa., breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale.

ALEX. M. GLASSFORD, Tabley Hill, Knutsford, England. Large Yorkshires. Best blood obtainable. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

THOS. JASPER, Roseland Stock Farm, Harding, Man., breeder and importer of Leicester Sheep. Stock for sale.

PAUL & McFARLANE, Springburn Farm, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., breeders and importers of Clydesdales.

A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa Stock Farm, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Tamworth Swine.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Assa., breeder of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth swine. Stock always for sale.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

WEIGHTMAN & REID, West Hall, Man., breeders of Shire and Clydesdale horses. Young stallions and fillies for sale.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns Deerhounds, B. B. R. Games and B. P. Rock fowl.

S. J. THOMPSON, St. James, Man. Ayrshires, Yorkshires and S.L. Wyandottes. Yearling boar for sale, 1st Wpg. & Brandon.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, D. Man. Shorthorns & Berkshire Swine. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders Shorthorns, A. Carman P.O., Homewood Station, C.N.R. Young bulls for sale, 8 to 17 months.

THOS. ELLIOTT, Regina, Assa., breeder of Clydesdale Horses and Hereford Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa. Polled Angus cattle. Stock always for sale. Write me before buying.

WM. CHAPMAN, Viewfield Stock Farm, Lyonshall P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

OLIVER KING, Bellevue Farm, Wawanesa, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine and Toulouse Geese.

W. H. MORTON & SONS, Brandon, Man., breeders of improved Yorkshire and Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. BLACK, Eventide Farm, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of high-class Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca poultry.

POPLAR BLUFFS RANCH, Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale. Write C.H. Crocker, & Son, Pine Lake, Alta.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

W. J. BOUGHEN, Valley River, Man., breeder of Poland China prize-winners.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

E. B. TOWNSEND, Glenwood Farm, Yorkton, Assa., Breeder of Hereford Cattle.

GEO. CLARK, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

A. G. McDONALD, Napinka, Man., Shorthorns. Two bulls for sale, 10 and 12 months.

WM. J. MEREDITH, Glenboro, Man., Shorthorns for sale, 1½ mile from station.

WM. M. CHAMPIER, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires, Berkshires, White Plymouth Rocks.

JAS. STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder Shorthorns, Yorkshires. Young bulls for sale.

E. W. HANNA, Griswold, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle. Stock for sale.

GEO. ORSER, Iander, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

C. I. POTTER, Plainview Farm, Duagh, Alta., breeder of Galloways.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

DAVIDSON BROS., Lyonshall, Man., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses.

F. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus, Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Battleford, Sask., breeder of Berkshires. Choice stock for sale.

ROBT. RUSSELL, Thornybank Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

C. WHEATLAND, Mandan, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

H. NICHOL, Fairview Farm, Brandon, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns. Pure seed oats.

G. WATSON, SR., Macleod, Alta., breeder Belgian hares. Fine young stock, \$1.50 pr.

ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

W. J. McFADDEN, Methven, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

J. C. COWAN, Seymour Stock Farm, Gainsboro, Assa. Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland Chinas.

H. O. AVEARST, Mount Royal, Man., breeder of Scotch Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

GEO. KINNON, Cottonwood, Assa., breeder choice Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

A. & D. STEWART, Westbourne, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

P. B. McLAREN, Clearwater, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

F. McARTHUR, Longburn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Four bulls for sale.

FRED. T. SKINNER, Katepwe, Assa., breeder of Shropshires. Young rams.

S. BEACH, Sherwood Stock Farm, Regina, Assa., breeder of Shorthorns.

L. V. B. MAIS, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Galloway cattle. Cows for sale.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Assa., breeder of Berkshire swine.

THOS. LAYCOCK, Springbank Farm, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

S. MARTIN, Terra Nova Stock Farm, Routhwaite, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

JOHN BEGGS, Pioneer Stock Farm, Arcola, Assa., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man., Shorthorns and Berkshires.

AND. COOK, Meadowfield, Farm, Clanwilliam, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Ayrshires and Jerseys.

A. CUMMING, Rossburn, breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

E. W. EMERY, Lakeview Farm, Oxbow, Assa., breeder of Polled Angus. Stock for sale.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize English Berkshires. Young of both sexes.

J. FEATHERSTONE, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Barred Rocks.

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A herd of 100 is headed by the imported bulls, "Prince Alpine" and "Barrister." The present offering is 25 young bulls, from 2 weeks to 2 years old. Six are from imported Aberdeenshire cows and all by imported bulls. At present on hand: One 3 year old bull; one 2 year old bull; 12 bulls 1 year old and 15 calves. Prices moderate. Correspondence invited, and visitors always welcome and met by appointment. Phone 1004b.

W. S. LISTER



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No occasion to send to the States. SAVE DUTY AND DELAY. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.



A. B. CAIL, 425 Main Street, Winnipeg.

Home Treatment of Horse Colic.

The following home treatment for horse colic is recommended by the Transvaal Agricultural Journal:—

First, give the animal a large, roomy, well bedded place, and allow him to turn as he wishes, unless, when badly bloated, he throws himself violently in which case restrain him. A cool place out of doors where there is soft turf is better in warm weather. Never run the horse or cause him to exercise violently. A little walking exercise is not detrimental, but it is best to let him roll as he wishes. Medicinally give those drugs which will rapidly stimulate the bowels to activity, and also drugs to allay pain, and in case of bloating, drugs to prevent the formation of gas. Among the common household remedies, any of those which are used with similar troubles in the family may be given in doses from 12 to 15 times the dose for a man. If the animal has not overeaten, baking soda is beneficial. An ounce of alcohol or two or three ounces of whisky in a half-pint of water, or two or three ounces of sweet spirits of nitre, will help; this particularly, if there is difficulty in passing urine.

A mixture for horses which may be kept at hand is the following: Laudanum, one ounce; sweet spirits of nitre, one ounce; raw linseed oil, six ounces. Give as a dose. Repeat in from one-half hour to one hour, if necessary, and again in an hour and a half, if conditions require. If bloating is a marked symptom, give, in addition to the above, two to four ounces more of hyposulphite of soda dissolved in a half-pint of water, or two to four drachms of salicylic acid in one-half pint of oil. If these should fail to arrest the fermentation and the bloating continues, the animal must be tapped. For this operation the small trocar and canula are used, and the operation had best be performed by a veterinary surgeon.

Feed the Colt.

The business of growing draught and roadster horses has been very profitable the past few years, and will be profitable as long as present good times continue. The measure of profit which the farmer will enjoy depends on a number of things; one, the kind of mare he breeds. No mare should be bred that has any hereditary unsoundness, such as ophthalmia or moon eye, spavin, curbs, etc. Another important point is the character of the sire. No man should patronize a grade sire of any kind, nor one that is overworked during the season. He should curb the greed of the stallion, which overleaps itself, by requiring that he limit the number of mares to be bred and increase the fee proportionately.

Another element is the care which he takes of the colt up to weaning time. The colt should not be allowed to go to town with the dam, not even to go to church or prayer meeting, or to drag its weary limbs along from one end of the field to the other. It should be kept in the stable or in the paddock with an older horse or other horses for company, and should have something to eat when hungry.

It is needless to say that the colt should be weaned as gradually as possible, but the weaning should not be commenced until it has been taught (a very easy thing to do) to eat oats or hay, or if not oats, then shelled corn, but oats are the best for horses always. Then it should be fed, and fed liberally. There is no money thrown away in giving oats to a colt just weaned. If a colt is starved at this period or changed suddenly from milk to grass or hay, nature will modify her plans. Instead of making an eighteen hundred pounder she will give you a sixteen hundred, or instead of a sixteen hundred pounder will give you a fourteen hundred, and make corresponding reductions. Therefore if you are ever going to feed your colts grain, do it from weaning time onward, not all that they will eat, but all that they



Photo by W. Playle.

HEREFORDS OWNED BY MRS. C. ELLIS, OLDS, ALTA.

will eat up clean and have a fresh, vigorous appetite for more.

Then by all means give exercise. The colt is not grown for beef but for muscle. Therefore it should have exercise, and muscle-making feed. Corn is better than no grain at all; oats is better than anything else, barley next.

We mention this because farmers in the rush of work are apt to overlook this important point. It is part of our business to watch around the farm and see what particular line of work our good friend who pays a dollar a year

In Selecting the Brood Sow.

In selecting brood sows, the best pigs should be picked out of large litters, from sows that are good milkers and careful mothers. The aim should be to get uniform pigs with wide, straight, well-fleshed backs; deep straight sides and full, well-rounded hams and shoulders that blend well with the sides. In a well made pig the line along the side is so straight that if a straight edge is held along the side half way down the ribs, the shoulder, side and



LOWER FORT GARRY AS IT IS SEEN TO-DAY. NOTE THE STONE WALL SURROUNDING THE BUILDINGS.

is neglecting and in a friendly way jog his memory.

If the colt is well bred and well born and well cared for at weaning time, taught to reverence its master as its supreme being, an object of worship, a benevolent and beneficent autocrat, and if it has been developed by the right kind of feed, given plenty of exercise the first winter with shelter during the storms, and then fed a little grain the succeeding three winters and given all the good pasture it wants, that colt will be a money-maker whether the price be high or low. It will always leave the farm with the owner in debt to it, not in debt to its owner. —Wallace's Farmer.

ham of the pig will touch at every point. The bone should be heavy enough to support the body. The pig should show quality throughout.

The sows to be bred should be picked out soon after they are weaned and should be fed with the purpose in view of making strong, large-framed sows. The sows should not be bred until eight months of age. The sows which raise large litters and are good milkers and careful mothers should not be sold after raising one litter. Three and four year old sows deliver the largest litters and the pigs are invariably large and strong. Experiments prove that the larger a pig is at birth the better gains it will make.



BLINDMAN RAILROAD BRIDGE AT BLACKFALDS, ALTA.

The Returning of "Strays."

The Medicine Hat News makes the following sensible suggestion, which might be followed with advantage in all of the country where dipping will be carried on this fall:—

There are many of the stockmen in this district who would be pleased to see an arrangement made whereby, when the dipping of cattle takes place this fall, the stray animals could be held for a short time and the owners notified. There are but few ranchers who would not consider it a great favor to get notice of the whereabouts of their strays and there are few but would be willing to pay the expense of holding the cattle.

Some system of interchange between the different dipping stations should be arranged.

A trifle less diffidence on the part of ranchmen in the matter of strays would be in the interests of the business. A letter from one rancher to another, stating that "cattle of your brand are on our range," would in nine cases out of ten be thankfully received. It should not be necessary in a stock country to have to offer a reward in order to locate stray stock. A friendly letter will often be much appreciated.

T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., sailed on Sept. 9 for another lot of draft

and Hackney stallions. Mr. Hassard has opened a branch barn at Regina with J. C. Fyfe, V. S., as manager.

SKIM MILK FOR PIGS AND CALVES.

Skim milk and mixed grains is the best possible and most economical feed for pigs. Cows' skim milk is in all probability aromatically equal to sows' milk and if this is so there is no great change when pigs are taken from the sow and put on skim milk feed. So nearly perfect for pigs is the skim milk and mixed grain ration that we doubt if Herbageum is needed to make it complete, in fact there is a possibility that the addition of Herbageum would over flavor the feed and thus lessen its digestibility and at the same time add to its cost. However where skim milk is not to be had there is no difficulty in producing pork economically by feeding grain and Herbageum. The Herbageum will supply the necessary aroma to prevent indigestion and troubles arising therefrom.

Now for calves it is different. Cows' whole milk is the calf's natural food and when the milk has been skimmed or separated there is not sufficient aroma to enable the calf to thoroughly digest it. The result is scours and other troubles arising from indigestion. Just here is where Herbageum is useful in conjunction with skim milk. Fed in the proportion of an even tablespoonful or one quarter of an ounce to three calves it will make the skim milk fully equal to whole milk for them and at a cost of only 25c per ton and a quarter of milk. Calves will never scour if they are fed Herbageum regularly.

[adv.]

The Legs of Horses.

The remark is often heard, "That horse has a good flat leg." The question arises as to just what the phrase really means, and as to the actual importance of this so-called form of leg when possessed by a horse. To those who have not studied the anatomical structure of horses' legs, the supposition is natural that the flat appearance is due to a flattening or flatness of the bone structure, but this conclusion is not the true one, for a flat leg bone would not be the best form to furnish the greatest strength from the smallest amount of material.

The fact is, there is no great variation in the shape of the bone formation where the leg has the approved flat appearance, or that of the round or roundish formed one. This would hardly be believed unless the skeleton bones of the animals in question were scrutinised. The round or flat appearance is largely due to the attachment of the tendons and ligaments.

In the flat leg the tendon is attached at the back, the sides being practically free from tissue or ligaments. In this form of leg the strength and flexibility of the tendons which furnish the propulsive force to control the bones seem to be more efficient than where they are distributed over a greater surface on the sides as well as the back.

Another disadvantage with the round-shaped leg is the greater tendency to "stock" by reason of the thickened tissues becoming subject to inflammation and eventually diseased in many cases.

Yet another effect of the strong, concentrated tendon at the back of the flat leg is an overcoming of the liability to curb.

The distinctively flat leg is a characteristic more especially of the Clydesdales and the best types of the English Shires.

Besides the desirable flat quality of leg, says a writer in the Farmer and Stock Breeder, there are variations of joint conformation that should not be lost sight of in the selection of stock, either for breeding purposes or for use. The ideal leg in this respect for the draught horse is of course not the best for the driving and hunting breeds. Length between joints furnishes an elasticity wanting in the shorter coupled limbs, but the draught horse's extreme and oft-repeating lifting and straining requires the short leg-bones inclining more to straightness to better ensure continued soundness.

For classes other than draughts legs too straight in formation are quite sure to induce unsoundness where hard usage is to be successfully withstood. The oblique pastern is especially important to offset the concussion produced when the heavy swings are given by the high jumper and fast driver. The difference of concussion produced by the long, oblique pastern and the short, steep form found in some draught horses may be forcibly experienced by mounting horses possessing these different types of legs. A sharp trot on the draught horse will make the rider think his vitals are being disrupted, but with the saddle horse's springy pasterns and limbs in general scarcely a jolt will be experienced.

Clean, true action is largely dependent on formation of the leg-bones and their manner of putting together. Legs that are not properly set and formed cannot be rightly handled no matter how well muscled or perfect in other respects.

In determining this point much can be learned by standing at some distance in front of the animal as he is sent at a good clip directly toward the observer, and likewise watching the action of the legs from a side view at some distance from the animal being tested.

The old maxim that the "foot is the horse" evidently needs to include the leg, especially in these latter days of hard roads, over which our horses have to toil, and is truer to-day than ever it was before.

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COMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

A Safe, Speedy, and Positive Cure
The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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Imp. Bull Novar, 5 years old; ten bulls, aged from four months to two years.—A. & J. CHADBOURN, Kenton, Man.

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We are offering a number of young bulls for sale, and also a few young females. They are all good ones. They are money makers, because they have both beef and milking qualities developed in a high degree. Prices are right. Address

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Literature free, postpaid, on request.

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Our horses won the following prizes in strong competition at the recent Fairs:

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BRANDON

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Females, all ages—Sired by Nobleman (imp.) and Topsman's Duke. Older females in calf to Pilgrim (imp.)

Also Herd Bulls—Nobleman (imp.), Topsman's Duke and Meteor.

This herd won many of the principal prizes for Shorthorns at the Dominion and Brandon Fairs, 1904. Farm 3 miles north of town; Western Stables will direct visitors.

ALL VISITORS WELCOME

J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.

The Care of Stallions after Season.

Some little time ago we were told by one of the members of a western stallion syndicate that the man who had been selected to take care of the horse kept him all winter closely confined in a small stall; it was also added that very few of the foals produced by this horse seemed to be strong and just right at birth. This is no doubt an extreme case, but it has often occurred to us when visiting farmers where stallions are kept that many of these animals suffer from too close confinement. Suitable enclosures are not provided to allow the horse to be turned out, and he suffers from being kept in during the busy season when to take him in hand for exercise would seem to involve a loss of time. Stallions, however, are too expensive to be allowed to lose value in this way. The Breeders' Gazette, in speaking of the care of a young stallion after season, offers this advice:

The care of a young draught stallion should not differ materially before and after the season. The main thing to do is to give him plenty to eat, plenty of pure water and plenty of exercise together with an unlimited amount of the companionship of the human race. Too often when a young horse is brought home off his season he is thrust away into some out-of-the-way stall where he sees but the face of the person who feeds and waters him, and if the distance of the stall from the rest of the buildings is at all great sometimes the attention he receives is scant indeed. This should invariably be avoided. If left much to himself, a young horse, or an old one for that matter, will soon acquire mean habits, habits that will permanently lower his value for the reason that they cannot be corrected, and impair his vitality.

We are great advocates of working stallions in their proper ways. A drafter, for instance we offer, should go right into the harness on his own account whenever the season is ended, first at some easy light work, later at whatever may come along. When he is thoroughly accustomed to work he will probably make one of the best, if not the best, horses on the farm. When he is worked he is continually under the "eye of the master" or his deputy, and when there he has less risk to run than if shut up alone in a stall. Of course it goes without saying that the choice of a man to drive a stallion of any kind should be made with care. If, however, it is not desired to work the horse, then let a man be detailed exclusively to take care of him. If there are two or three at the job all may forget it and the horse will go hungry or thirsty until someone in authority comes along and stirs things up a little.

The horse should have a good roomy box-stall with a yard attached to it and into this he should be privileged to run at will. Preferably there should be no fixtures in the stall. A portable feed trough will do all that is required for the grain feeding, and hay may be fed from the ground. When the horse has finished eating, the trough should be removed. The sides of the box-stall should slope inward toward the ground for about six feet to prevent the animal from getting cast.

As to the grain, good clean oats and hay form the best regular diet, but almost any of the cereal productions of the farm may be utilized. Corn should be fed sparingly at all times. It is better to make it a rule never to feed it at all unless merely for the sake of variety. A bran mash twice a week will do much good and in such feeds boiled barley may be utilized to great advantage. Some bran should always be fed with the grain to the horse and likewise some cut hay. Hay should be fed sparingly and preferably only once each day and then in the evening. Perhaps one-quarter of the ration may be fed in the morning early and the rest at night. A good way to arrive at the proper amount of hay to feed a draught stallion is to allot one pound of hay for every 100 pounds in the horse. With that as a basis the proper

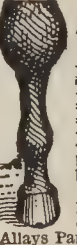
amount may readily be reached. As a rule country-kept draught stallions receive far too much hay. A pot-belly looks worse on such a horse than on any other.

Even with a yard to run in and out in, the horse should have a regular amount of work in hand. He should have a regular amount of walking exercise daily and several sharp trots should be interspersed. In fact the stallion out of the season needs rather more to keep him right than the stallion during the season, and exercise is one of the most important matters in the conditioning and keeping conditioned.

A somewhat unusual educational feature was introduced at the recent Wisconsin state fair. This was the slaughter and dissection of tuberculous cattle. Dr. Russell, state bacteriologist, and Dr. Roberts, state veterinarian, were selected to take charge of this work and give addresses on the nature of the disease, and its control.

The Maple Creek Signal of Sept. 7th says: "Next week perhaps the largest shipment of cattle by one firm that has gone from the stock yards for some time will take place. The Conrade, Price Cattle Co. will ship, and with them the northmen, Messrs. Minors, Meyers and Massingill. They expect to load on Friday and Saturday and will have about four train loads.

The question of the predetermination of sex received much attention at the medical congress which concluded its sessions at Wiesbaden, Germany, in May last. In a paper on the subject Dr. Weill, a celebrated specialist of Schwalbach, asserted that the class of food eaten by the parent plays a great role in determining the sex of the embryo. Experiments made with bees, rabbits, pigs, and cattle show that if in the nourishment the carbonaceous element predominates, more male progeny is produced; if the albuminous element predominates, there are more females. There is a constant struggle for ascendancy between the male cell and the female cell, and careful dieting, declared the specialist, can place the preponderance of influence on the one or the other side.



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The Champion Aberdeen Angus Herd of Western Canada, good rustlers, easy keepers and early maturers. The best of imported bulls at head of herd. Young stock always for sale, prices reasonable. Can ship on either C.P.R. or C.N.R. Correspondence promptly answered.

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LITTLE'S SHEEP DIP & CATTLE WASH

Non-Poisonous.

The Original Fluid Dip used all over the World for 30 years.

A guaranteed cure for
MANGE, LICE and ITCH on Cattle, and SCAB on Sheep.

A most powerful Disinfectant and Germicide—it not only prevents contagion from one animal to another, but absolutely destroys all germs of disease.

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SOLD IN LARGE TINS AT 75 CENTS.

Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons, according to strength required. Special terms to breeders, ranchmen and others requiring large quantities.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Clydesdale Importation of Mr. Bryce.

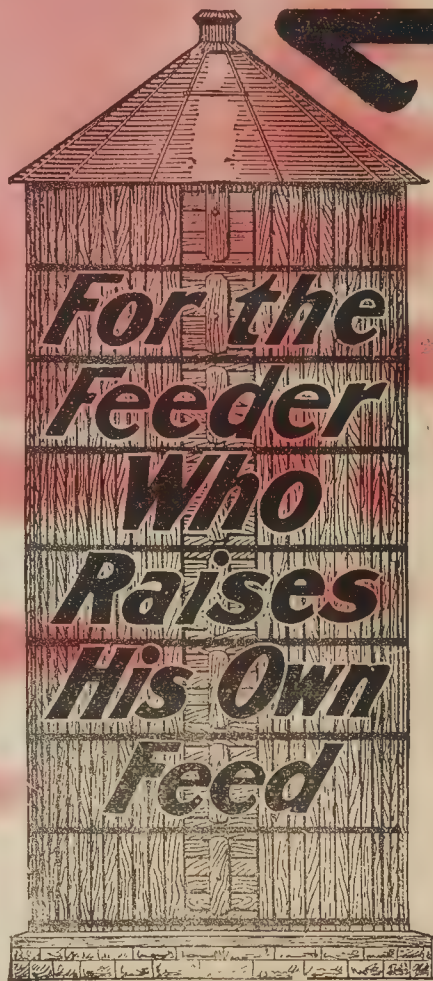
A local correspondent sends us the following account of the recent Clydesdale importation of Mr. W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. Brief reference to the purchase of a few of these horses was made in these columns a few issues back. Our correspondent says:—

Mr. W. H. Bryce has recently returned from Scotland with what is undoubtedly the most valuable shipment of Clydesdales that has come to Canada for many years. It is not a large shipment, but the quality has rarely been surpassed. The shipment includes two prominent prize winners at the recent H. & A. S. show, the champion Cawdor cup mare "Rosadora" and the first prize three-year-old stallion, "Perpetual Motion," as well as the first prize two-year-old filly at the Royal, "Lady Rotha," whose dam "Lady Garnet," was champion at the same show in June last. Besides these which have been respectively purchased from Mr. Wm. Park, Brunstane, Portobello; Mr. James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock; and Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, of Harviestoun, Dollas, Mr. Bryce has brought with him a three-year-old-filly by "Lord Fauntelroy," also bought from Mr. Kilpatrick; two fillies (one-year-old and three-year-old) bought from Mr. James Sands, Greenfoot, Gargunnoch, who was judge of the Clydesdale classes at the H. and A. S. show, Perth, in 1904; one filly, by "Sylvander" and from a "Baron's Pride" mare, bought from Mr. John Murray, Munnieston, Thornhill. This one was winner of third prize at Sterling. Another one also by "Sylvander" was bought from Mr. Wm. Anderson, Woodside, Doune. One by "Royal Favourite" was bought from Mr. Lang, Gargunnoch, Beild; and one by "Marmion" from Mr. Meikle, Craigie. These fillies, it will be noticed, are mainly by the celebrated breeding horse "Royal Favourite," which stood second on the list of winning Clydesdale sires in 1903 and 1904, and his stock are amongst the best in Scotland, and by "Sylvander," that noted horse which won first prizes at Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Ayr and elsewhere when a two-year-old, and the Dunblane, Doune, and Collander and other premiums in later years. He is an unusually well-bred horse, his dam "Mary Kerr," being the H. and A. S. and Ayr first prize brood mare, and his sire the \$5,000 horse, "Montrave Mac," a great prize winner and district premium horse.

"Rosadora" is without doubt among the finest of her class ever imported to Canada, having won the highest honors possible to a Clydesdale mare at the recent Highland Show, the most coveted trophy of the breed in Scotland. Immediately before leaving the old country, she also won the challenge cup for the best animal at the Durham county show, which may be considered the principal Clydesdale show in England. She was got by Mr. Park's celebrated prize horse, "Marmion," whose record in the show-ring and at the stud is one of the best, and her dam was a Bute-bred mare by "M'Vinnie," a winner of prizes and premiums in Scotland and well known also in the Canadian show-yards.

"Lady Rotha" was bred from Mr. J. E. Kerr's "Lady Garnet," one of the most successful breeding mares of her time. "Lady Rotha" has won several prizes, and is a full sister to the noted breeding and prize horse "Royal Blend," a very fine horse got by "Royal Favourite," which left a big crop of good foals in Bute last year.

"Perpetual Motion" is a notable horse and is one of the most valuable Clydesdales now in Canada. He was first in his class at both the H. and A. S. and Ayr shows this year and merits his name. His action is remarkably good and level, and will take a deal of beating in a Canadian or any show-yard. He is a beautifully moulded horse and quite remarkable for the quality of his bones and hair. His sire was the world-famed champion horse "Hiawatha," winner of more cups and cham-



Every stockman should endeavor to make his own fields produce the proper ration for his animals, whether fed for market or for milk. We know that the animal body contains exactly the same elements as are grown in plant life, and it becomes the business of the scientific feeder to give his animals in feed these same elements, and in the same proportion as they exist in the body of the domestic animal. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, peas, beans, etc., contain every element necessary for the proper development of the animal body, and while these foods are frequently substituted by oil meal and cotton-seed meal, and even condimental stock foods, it should not be done except when the price of these substitutes (nutritive value considered) happens to be lower than those commonly raised on every farm. Knowing that the profit is not based on the amount of food consumed, but the amount digested, the scientific feeder is interested in *increasing digestion*, which according to the medical colleges and every experimental test, can only be accomplished by medical ingredients such as are supplied in

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) containing tonics for the digestion, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous materials from the system, laxatives to regulate the bowels. It has the recommendation of the Veterinary Colleges, the Farm Papers, is recognized as a medicinal tonic and laxative by our own Government, and is sold on a written guarantee at

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pion honors than any horse now alive, and perhaps than any other Clydesdale stallion ever exhibited.

All Clydesdale fanciers will wish Mr. Bryce success with his high-class horses. He has paid long prices, but he has good value for them.

Dispersion Sale of Mr. J. J. Caswell

Farmers in Saskatchewan will be interested in the announcement made in our advertising columns that the Shorthorn herd of J. J. Caswell, Saskatoon, is to be dispersed at public auction on the 11th of October. For a number of years Mr. Caswell has been working hard to build up a good herd, and we believe that those who attend will be given a chance to buy some valuable stock. We may mention the fact that among the offering is the two year old bull, Clanranold, that was champion of his class at the Calgary auction sale the past spring. He was bred by J. & W. Sharp, Lacombe, and was the second highest priced bull sold. The young stock are from Nobleman's Pride =37673=, sired by J. G. Baron's Nobleman (imp.). He is one of the best bulls in Saskatchewan. Forty-five registered Shorthorns are to be sold as well as three Clyde mares and a few Tamworths. See the advertisement and write Mr. Caswell for a catalogue.

A. E. Hole, Minnedosa, Man., has sent in a change of advt., which will appear in our next issue. He has one seven months old Shorthorn and two younger bulls for sale.

The farm of Beresford Grove, a section in extent at Beresford, Man., has been purchased from Mr. Jas. Moore, and is now occupied by Mr. A. R. Ibbottson, late of Winnipeg. The farm and buildings in their amenities and situation are unsurpassed by anything in the district and few farms in Manitoba can surpass in many points the lovely farm and grove surrounded buildings of Beresford Grove. Mr. Ibbottson purchased all the stock and implements on the farm comprising about forty head of cattle, upwards of twenty of which are pure bred Shorthorns of good strain and quality. Berkshire pigs are also on the list of pure bred stock and Clydesdales are

proposed to be added soon. Mr. Ibbottson has also purchased and is operating the farm of Beresford View, about a mile distant from the village. It is also a section in extent and the buildings are situated on the eminence south west of Beresford. During our visit excellent crops of wheat were being harvested on both farms.

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Growers of all kinds of nursery stock suitable for Manitoba and the Territories. Dealers in bee keepers supplies and spraying machinery. Fall is a good time to secure nursery stock. Nurseries nearly 500 miles north of any U. S. nursery. Catalogue free. Agents wanted. St. Charles, Man

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In view of the immense quantity of poultry raised this year for us by the farmers generally throughout the country, and the amount of money needed for necessary buildings, equipment for fattening and generally handling the same, we have decided to sell 2000 Gold Income Certificates of \$25.00 each bearing 7 per cent. per annum guaranteed interest, together with half the profits of the Company for five years. The larger the quantity of birds handled the greater the profits. For instance, 50,000 birds would give certificate holders \$3.12½ for each certificate; half a million birds \$31.25, or equal to 125 per cent., and may be further increased, as no matter how great the number handled, the profits as provided for in the certificates would still be divided amongst the holders of the 2000 certificates now issued. These must be sold at once in order to meet the necessary outlay and take full advantage of this season's business, so don't delay if you want a good paying investment. First come, first served.

Payment can be made by approved joint notes if desired.

All the assets of the Company will be held as security for the protection of these coupons. Subscribers will please cut out and use the following form:

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Canada, at \$25.00 each:

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When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

A Running Sore.

Subscriber, Bowsman, Man.—“I have a five year old cow that has a sore just in front of her udder. It is hard and has an offensive odor. Did not notice it until after she had calved. I have been washing it daily with carbolic acid and water, but it does not get any better.”

Answer.—This should be treated by injecting the carbolic solution into the wound with a syringe. Make the solution of one part carbolic to twenty of water and inject it twice a day. If this fails to heal it up, there is probably a piece of wood, a splinter, or something of the kind in the wound and you should get a surgeon to examine it for you.

Umbilical Rupture.

Subscriber, Livingstone, Alta.: “Foal has what appears to be a rupture at the navel, about the size of an egg. When young he seemed to have difficulty in getting up and I think he brought on the trouble by struggling. It can be shoved back into place, leaving an opening about an inch and a half long, through which it protrudes.”

Answer.—This form of rupture is very common in young foals and is not due to accident or injury, but is the result of arrested development in the non closure of an opening which exists in every foal during its prenatal existence. If the rupture is small, as in this case, it will generally disappear as the colt grows older. If not, it can be cured by a simple operation when the cool fall weather comes on. At present it would be unwise to meddle with it.

Examination Necessary.

D. McD., Red Willow, Alta.: “A colt two months old has one testicle that seems to be greatly enlarged, being as large as a large goose egg and oblong in shape. It seems to be very soft. Do you think he is ruptured?”

Answer.—It is impossible to say without examination whether this is a rupture or not. It may be only a dropsical effusion into the sac which can be relieved by tapping.

Sick Cow.

Subscriber's Son, Bowsman, Man.—“We have a cow, three years old, that is in very poor health. The cow had a very large fine calf this spring, and seemed to be beyond ordinary time of parturition. Since calving, she has been losing flesh and looking worse every day, until she would hardly venture out to eat grass, and would go about with her head to the ground. Finally she lost her appetite and would drink no water. We dried her up right away and gave her boiled oats well salted to induce her to drink, and rape as green feed. She is now so low that she will only lie in the barnyard; will eat only about a pint of oats and a little rape; and breathing seems difficult. There seems to be a slight swelling in the chest.”

Answer.—The symptoms point to pleuritic effusion, or “water” in the chest. This interferes with the inflation of the lungs and makes breathing difficult. Treatment is to tap the chest with trocar and canula and draw off the fluid. The chest wall is then blistered and medicine administered to cause an increased flow of urine. Your cow appears to be a bad case and unless you can get prompt veterinary assistance you are likely to lose her.

Too Keen.

M. P., Estevan, Assa.—“I have a horse that pulls on the bit all day. Sometimes he begins to sweat and stagger. The next day he seems to be alright again.”

Answer.—This horse is evidently too keen and should be used carefully until he settles down. Perhaps the bit is too severe.

Partial Paralysis.

G. S. Arden, Man.—“Cow seemed stiff on Thursday and Friday morning. Friday evening she came in and lay down, but had to be helped up. Saturday morning she got up with help, but went down in a few minutes. We gave her a gallon of linseed meal cooked so that we could pour it down her, as she seemed costive. About 2 p.m. we gave her one pound epsom salts, and then another pound on Sunday. On Monday I went to see the V. S. He gave me a bottle of medicine, which I gave the cow according to directions. On Tuesday the salts worked. Wednesday and Thursday she got up with help night and morning. Friday she could not get up. I gave her a small dose of salts. On Saturday she was weaker. On Sunday morning she was very sick, bloated and seemed to be in pain. We gave her 30 drops of aconite at a dose; two doses about 3 hours apart. She died about noon on Sunday. She ate green oats, also chop and bran and drank water right up to Sunday morning. What was the trouble? Could she have been cured? Give directions supposing another cow should take it. The cow was six years old and had always been healthy. She calved in May.”

Answer.—When the spinal nerves are paralysed, the symptoms presented are much as those described. If paralysis is complete, as when the back is broken, there is absolutely no power in the parts of the body behind the fracture, and between this condition and the healthy state we find a number of gradations in which the symptoms vary with the condition of the nerves. There is nothing in your letter to indicate the nature of the cause producing this condition, and consequently we cannot advise what treatment should have been adopted, but there is no reason to think that the treatment did her any harm.

Epilepsy.

Anxious, Macgregor, Man.—“I have a mare that takes what I call fits. It is about three weeks since she had the last one. They seem to come on her very suddenly. She starts by opening her mouth; she begins to tremble; and, all at once, she rears and throws herself backwards; she struggles a little while, and then gets up and goes ahead. Sometimes she takes a second attack. She goes around quite dazed for a little while. She seems to be blind while she is in these fits. She will take them standing in the stable. She took one once a week for three weeks this summer. Se seems to be all right when she gets through them. She is very lively and has a good sleek coat. I feed her a gallon of oats three times a day, with a sufficient quantity of hay when working.”

Answer.—Epileptic fits are rare in horses, but your mare seems to suffer from them. This is an obscure disease, and its cause is not definitely settled, though its seat is located in the brain. The usual treatment is to give bromide of potassium in half ounce doses twice daily at the time when a fit may be expected. The diet should be regulated so as to prevent overloading of the stomach at any time.

Indigestion.

G. P. J., Welwyn Station.—“I have a horse that has indigestion since last fall. His teeth was the cause. I got them filed by our V.S. and have been doctoring him ever since December last. He was very poorly all winter, but we thought if he came through until the grass grew he would recover. But he has not done so. He runs in the pasture all day and is put in at night. He is given the best bran and oats and the medicine that the V. S. gave him. I was watching him today and he has lain down a very great many times. Sometimes he is pretty well and one would think he was getting better. He is 9 years old. His dung smells very bad. Whether or not the medicine is the cause of this I do not know.”

Answer.—We don't know what medicine you are giving this horse, but it is doing him no good. Get the druggist to put up the following prescription: Powdered sodium sulphate one pound, sodium chloride one pound, ferri sulph. exsic. two ounces, sod. bicarb. two ounces, capsicum half an ounce. Mix. Give a large tablespoonful in each feed.

Urinate too Often.

Subscriber, Craik, Assa.—“Please give remedy for a horse that urinates too frequently.”

Answer.—This condition is usually brought on by feeding damaged hay, damaged wheat or musty oats. Change the feed and give a large teaspoonful of powdered boric acid in each feed until symptoms are relieved.

Influenza.

J. D. L., Swan River, Man.—“Have a horse five years old that had farcy last winter. I got him over that and he turned sick at seeding time; so called in the V.S. He said he had lung fever. We pulled him through and he seemed all right. We did not work him for about six weeks; then he went off his feed. He seemed to have trouble to urinate. I treated him for the kidneys, blistering him, and gave him sweet nitre. He seemed to get all right and seemed full of life. Has he the same trouble again? He is standing first on one hind leg and the other. His temperature was 104 degrees when I treated for the kidneys. This time it was 104. I have got it down two degrees at writing.”

Answer.—Your horse seems to have an attack of influenza, and as it does not as a rule last more than a few days, it is likely he will have recovered by the time this reaches you. If not, you should call in your local veterinarian.

Influenza.

Subscriber, Man.—“Having lost two horses this year from influenza, what kind of medicine would you advise me to give in case any more would take it?”

Answer.—Influenza is not usually a fatal disease, and, if you have lost two horses with it, you have either had exceptionally hard luck or there must have been some mistake made in looking after the cases. A frequent mistake in dealing with this disease is made in working the horses during the early stages when the presence of the disease may be only detectable by the clinical thermometer. A horse will usually show the earliest signs of the trouble by refusing part of his feed and when this is noticed he should be laid off work at once.

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Do yourself what horse doctors charge big prices for trying to do. Cure Fistula or Poll Evil in 15 to 30 days.
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Box 818. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Feeding and Watering.

H. S. C., Carlyle, Assa.: 1. "Do you advise feeding horses oats the first thing in the morning? Would not the horses, being hungry then, be more inclined to bolt them than if fed the last thing, after having been fed hay, cleaned and harnessed? 2. Does it harm a horse to give, say about half a pail of water when very hot. (a) When in the middle of work to continue afterwards. (b) When left to stand in the stable? 3. How long does the food remain in the stomach of a horse before passing into the intestines? 4. How long does it take food to pass through a horse? 5. How soon after feeding oats may a horse be watered?"

Answer.—1. Theoretically the horse should be fed hay, then watered and fed oats, but as a matter of practice horses seem to do very well when fed on the other system. 2. It is risky to water a horse when hot, and many cases of colic and founder are ascribed to this, but much depends upon how much water is given and whether the horse is tired as well as hot. There is no danger in giving a small drink of cold water to a warm horse if he is not allowed to stand afterwards. 3. The time food remains in the stomach of the horse is very indefinite, as the stomach never empties itself completely from one meal to the next. As soon as a horse begins to feed some of the stomach contents commence passing into the intestines, and as a horse usually eats more at a meal than the stomach will contain, it is evident that there is a continuous movement of food into the intestines, more active while the stomach is full and lessening as it gradually empties. Three hours is considered the average time for gastric digestion in the horse. 4. The movement of food in the intestines is normally slow and in one part of the large intestine, the caecum, food has been found to remain for twenty-four hours. The time required for the passage of any particular food through the whole alimentary tract of the horse will vary considerably and may extend to 72 hours. 5. A horse should be watered before feeding and not after, the reason being that the water passes rapidly through the stomach into the intestines and if a quantity of food is present it washes out the finer and more digestible portion before the gastric juice has had sufficient time to act upon it.

Leg Breaks Out.

Subscriber, Graytown, Assa.: "I have a mare with one enlarged leg and it keeps breaking out every once in a while. What shall I do for it?"

Answer.—You could not give this mare any better treatment at this time of the year than to turn her out to pasture for a month. The thorough change of feed will do more for her leg than any drug that could be named. When you work her again, do not feed her too much grain; keep the bowels laxative by giving a feed of boiled grain, preferably barley with a little flax jelly once or twice a week; and exercise or work her every day without fail.

Feeding Horses.

New Subscriber, Deloraine, Man.—1. Should horses be watered before feeding? 2. Should they be fed grain or hay first in the morning? 3. How long should a mare go after foaling before being bred?

Answer.—1 and 2. Horses should be fed hay first in the morning, then watered, and lastly fed oats. There are many good reasons for this, which we have not space to discuss at present.

3. The ninth day after foaling is usually the earliest that breeding can be accomplished, and following that the periods recur about every three weeks. If a mare is healthy and strong, there is no objection to breeding her as soon after foaling as possible.

Sweeny.

Subscriber, Lloydminster, Sask.—"I have a mare with sweeny on left shoulder."

Answer.—Sweeny is the name of a wasted condition of the muscles of the shoulder, and is curable in most, but not all cases. The part should be blistered lightly every two weeks with a cantharides blister (cantharides 1, lard 6), rubbed in briskly for ten minutes. While under treatment she can do light work and should not be tied up for days without exercise, for the muscles will not become repaired without use, but on no account should she do heavy pulling.

Diseased Ovaries.

Subscriber, Rosenort, Man.—"I have a mare 8 years old, that was in good condition in the spring. After working her for a short time, she was turned out on pasture and fed grain twice a day. She has got very thin and milk is now forming in her bag, although she is not in foal. Her hair is very dry. She is very listless and weak."

Answer.—The mare is suffering from diseased ovaries, and in order to make a radical cure it may be necessary to remove them. Try fluid extract echinacea in half ounce doses twice a day, and feed her well.

Anæmia.

Subscriber, Lejord, Assa.—"I have a mare with colt at her side. She has a good appetite and I feed her grain daily. She does not work, but her hair is lustreless or dead-like; and, although her appetite is good, she gets thinner and poorer daily."

Answer.—The colt should be weaned at once and the greatest care taken of the mare, or you will lose her. Feed her well, and give a tablespoonful of Fowler's Solution in each feed.

Death Camas.

Subscriber, Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I found some of my cattle lying dead in the pasture. They were very much bloated. I opened them and found some weeds in their stomachs, a sample of which I am sending you. The cattle crop this weed quite close to the ground."

Answer.—The plant enclosed bears a strong resemblance to the "death camas," a common weed on the Western prairie; but without the blossom it is impossible to be certain. The plant resembles the common wild onion, but has a different flower. It is very deadly to sheep and cattle and in Montana is responsible for serious losses. The best antidote is potassium permanganate; half a teaspoonful should be dissolved in water and given as soon as possible after the cattle are suspected of having eaten it.

Laryngitis.

Subscriber, Portage la Prairie, Man.—"We have horses that have been troubled with a hard, dry cough since the early summer. They have no nasal discharge, but keep coughing when driving or working. They are worse some days than others. 1. What did you consider the trouble to be? 2. Can you prescribe a remedy?"

Answer.—1. Chronic laryngitis. 2. Blister the throat with mustard and give the following: Powdered ammon. chlorid. one and a half ounces, opium six drachms. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one three times a day.

Swelling on Hock.

R. S., Newdale, Man.—"About two months ago a colt, in jumping over a wire fence, got a small cut (but apparently pretty deep) on its hock. The wound is now perfectly healed up, but a hard swelling larger than an egg remains. Will it gradually go away itself, or is there anything I can apply to remove it?"

Answer.—Rub in a little iodine ointment once a day, and the swelling will gradually disappear.

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Maggots.

Enquirer, Assiniboia.—"I am feeding my work horses on prairie hay and good sound oats with 'Hess' Stock Food' night and morning. I notice in the manure a number of dirty white maggots, which are pointed at one end and square at the other. They don't seem to occur in the fresh dropping, but appear in manure when heated. Are they from horses, and what causes them?"

Answer.—The maggots noticed in the manure are larvae of the common domestic fly.

Malignant Sore Throat.

Subscriber, Ogilvie, Man.—"My cow swelled up in the throat so badly that the tongue protruded. In four days she died. She had no cough until the last day, when she coughed up stringy matter with a bad smell. She seemed strong till the last, but could neither eat nor drink. 1. What was the matter? 2. Is it contagious? 3. Is there any cure."

I have a steer that has a yellow film grown over the eyeball, blinding him. He did not get hurt that I know of.

Answer.—1. Malignant sore throat. 2. No. 3. No certain cure. It is treated by hot fomentations to the throat, gargles of pot. chlor., etc., and inhalations of eucalyptus or turpentine.

The steer probably got a seed or something in his eye and could not get it out. He will likely go blind in that eye.

Injured Tendon.

C. H. H., Calgary, Alta.—"I have a horse that was pricked in the tendon of the front leg some months ago. He has been lame ever since; and there is a swelling on the tendon that will not yield to hot fomentations or Elliman's Embrocation."

Answer.—The injured tendon should be "fired and blistered." Employ a good veterinary surgeon.

Scabby Pigs.

Subscriber, Hillsdown, Alta.: "Young pigs get scaly and dirty along the back and behind the ears. They have a large run and are well cared for. Some get that way and some do not. What is the cause and the remedy?"

Answer.—Wash the pigs with sheep dip and water, using a brush. The trouble is probably parasitic.

Sore Shoulder—Septic Arthritis.

Highlandman, Last Mountain, Assa.—"1. My horse's shoulder was galled in the spring, but was partially healed when I had occasion to haul a load 35 miles. On my way I noticed that there was a hole in the skin about the size of a pea with soft frothy matter oozing out. Over the shoulder blade and withers seemed to be puffy and soft. On pressure with the finger the mark would remain. 2. Three weeks old foal has swelling just above knees, and is lame. The joints seem to be very sore."

Answer.—1. The swelling of the shoulder, withers, etc., was probably caused by air pumped in through the hole in the skin by the action of the muscles. Bathe the part daily with one ounce of sugar of lead dissolved in a quart of rain water. 2. The colt probably has "septic arthritis," a disease of young animals arising from infection through the navel. Give him a teaspoonful of hyposulphite of soda twice a day.

Cough.

Subscriber, Kansas, Alta.—"I have a cow that seems to be in perfect health in every way, but has a very bad cough, which is worse when climbing a hill or even a small incline. She runs on good pasture and has plenty of pure water."

Answer.—Try the following: Powdered ammon. chloride two ounces, pot. chlorate three ounces, licorice root one and a half ounces. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Give one three times a day in a bran mash.

Conjunctivitis.

A. W. O., Halbrite, Assa.: "My pointer pup six months old has sore eyes. They have been running for two months or more, discharging a greyish matter. In the lower corner of the left eye is a red lump about the size of a bean. Both eyes are inflamed."

Answer.—Bathe the eyes twice a day with a solution of boracic acid in boiled water, twenty grains to the ounce. The solution should be put between the eyelids with a medicine dropper. The red lump in the lower corner of the eye is the swollen membrana nictitans or third eyelid, and when the swelling goes down it will retract into its usual place out of sight.

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TUBULAR
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Scrotal Hernia.

Old Subscriber, St. Louis, Sask.: "I have a yearling colt that seems to be ruptured in the scrotum. The scrotum is large and full. I do not want to castrate him. Can the rupture be cured?"

Answer—Scrotal hernia in young colts very often disappears of itself, as the colt grows older and you had better not meddle with it for some months yet, when, if necessary, he can be cured by operation.

Mange.

W. B., Minnedosa, Man.: "My horses have some patches of hair off them. They are very itchy. I noticed it first along the mane and tail."

Answer—A favorite place for mange to start is along the side of the mane, and this is probably the trouble with your horse. Make an ointment of one pound each of sulphur and lard and one pint of coal oil. Rub this in well and on the third day wash off and repeat the dose.

Tumor on Ox.

A. W. J., Midale, Sask.: "I have an ox five years old with a lump on his shoulder the size of a pail. It is very hard."

Answer.—Get the following from your druggist: Iodine crystals, five drachms; pot. iodide, two drachms; camphor, one drachm; methylated alcohol, five ounces. Paint this over the swelling once a day.

Foot Rot.

Enquirer, Basswood, Man.: "Some of my cattle are troubled with some foot trouble. The foot swells until the toes are one inch apart, and then it cracks and suppurates. There are a lot of cattle troubled in the same way around here."

Answer.—Make an ointment by melting one pound of lard, four ounces pine tar, and two ounces of carbolic

acid together. Stir until cool. Clean the foot, then apply the ointment to the part, and put a bandage over it to keep out the dirt. Repeat once a day until better. While under treatment the cattle should be kept in a clean stable or allowed pasture in a limited space where the ground is high and dry.

Sore Mouths.

Subscriber, Moose Jaw, Assa.: "Have two May colts that until ten days ago have been running with the herd. They are both failing fast, slobber at the mouth (a fairly thick, slightly yellow froth), and are dull in the eye. The mouth looks sore about the upper jaw, outside."

Answer.—Examine carefully the inside of the mouth, tongue and cheeks for sores caused by the penetrating awns of spear grass or foxtail. Nature generally gets rid of these by forming an abscess about them and carrying them off in the pus when it discharges. Sometimes, however, the knife has to be used, and you must use your own judgment. Other conditions in the mouth may cause the same symptoms, such as a crop of vesicles (blisters) on the tongue and gums, constituting a disease known as aphtha, and treated by washing the mouth with a solution of borax. Or you may find trouble with the teeth, though in colts of this age it is unusual for the teeth to go wrong.

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Lifting jack goes with each Press. Powerful—puts full weight into box car. Tracks with a wagon 3 horses draw it on common roads.
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DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO.,



\$15 → **\$18** → **\$25**
Manufacturer — Wholesaler — Retailer

Why we can make a **SUIT** or **OVERCOAT** to your individual measure for . . . **\$15.**

that you can't buy, ready-made, for \$5. more.

When you buy ready-made clothes, you pay the wholesalers', jobbers' and retailers' profits. A suit that costs \$15. to make, grows into an \$25. suit by the time the retailer has put his price tag upon it.

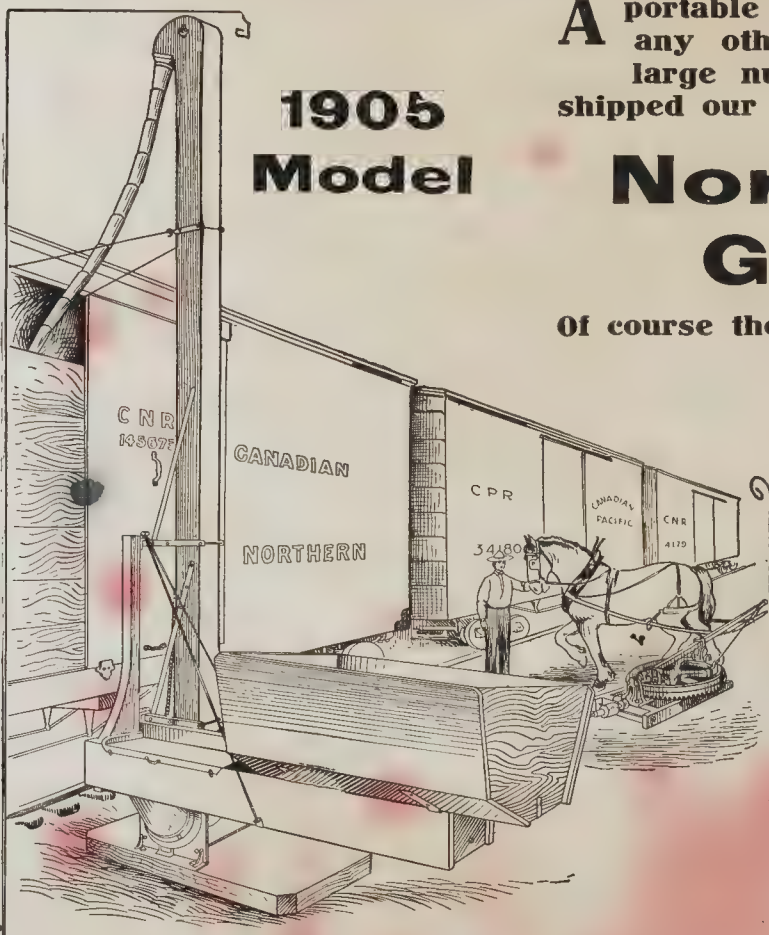
We buy all our Tweeds, Woolens, etc., direct from the mills. Every garment is made in our own workrooms, by expert tailors. We buy in enormous quantities—get the lowest prices—and share all these savings with you.

We send a fine assortment of sample patterns—a book showing latest styles—a tape line—and measurement blanks—**FREE OF CHARGE.**

We ship the garments C.O.D. express prepaid and leave it to you to say whether or not you will take them, after trying them on.

Send for samples of our new fall and winter suitings and overcoatings—made to measure for \$15., \$20. and \$25. Write us to-day.

Royal Custom Tailors,
TORONTO, ONT.



1905 Model

A portable elevator is as necessary on a western farm as any other farm implement, this is the experience of a large number of satisfied customers to whom we have shipped our celebrated

Northern Portable Grain Elevator

Of course there are the cheap and good kind, same as in all other lines. When you see our name on a portable elevator or any other farm tool, its a guarantee that the quality and workmanship is the **VERY BEST.**

THERE IS A BEST IN EVERYTHING

The Northern Portable Grain Elevator

HAS THIS DISTINCTION

Manufactured by

NORTHERN IRON WORKS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Office and Works, Point Douglas and Gladstone Aves.

Send for Catalogue N.



Difficulties in Making Good Dairy Butter.

Creamery butter commands a premium over country butter in the large as well as in the small markets, because, taken as a whole, the product made in the creamery, is superior in quality. Because this is true there are those who are always willing to condemn the farmer and his wife for their carelessness in their dairy operations. They claim that there is absolutely no reason why as good butter cannot be made on the farm as can be made anywhere else.

On this point we will say that there is much high grade butter made on the farms—butter as good as can be found anywhere on earth. That a larger percentage of butter made in the home is of poorer quality than that made in the creamery is due, not wholly to carelessness on the part of the manufacturers, but rather it is traceable to a lack of the proper conditions for butter making.

It is a well-known fact that every year the quality of country butter improves, and this is most significant. Where a supply of ice is not available the task of making a uniform product week by week throughout the summer months is an exceedingly difficult one. Under such circumstances cream is apt to develop too much acid, and where this is the case a first-class product cannot result.

To those in this class who find difficulty in making butter of a good quality during the warm months we would say that very frequently cream is allowed to get too old before it is churned. While as a rule the task of butter making is shunned in the home because it involves a great deal of labor, yet there is no profit in postponing it at the expense of producing an inferior product. Unless one has a very cool cellar, churning will have to be done more than once a week, otherwise it is impossible to make good butter, because, as said before, too much acid develops in this time.

Where only a few cows are kept and a good cellar can be used, there is no reason why a first-class product cannot be made by churning twice a week. Too great pains cannot be taken, however, where there is no ice to keep the temperature of the cream as low as is possible. This can only be done by churning in cool quarters and by thoroughly cooling off the churn with cool water before putting in the cream.

Where ice is at hand it is sometimes possible to churn but once a week. In this case, however, it is necessary that the cream be kept in a close box in which is stored a liberal supply of ice. This greatly reduces the labor, and if this factor were well considered there is not a farmer who would not put in a supply of ice if for nothing else but for the care of his dairy products. As said before, it immensely lessens the labor, and this usually falls to the women folks, and it is no small task to prepare for and wash up after churning.

We have tried several methods of using ice and have found it most convenient not to use water at all. Take two dry goods boxes, one about eight inches larger, inside measurement, than the other. Pack the space with sawdust and make a lid similarly packed. Use a tin or galvanized iron floor in the inner box so as to prevent the wood and sawdust from becoming soaked. In such box a cake of ice weighing 150 pounds will last two or three of the warmest days during the summer and keep the temperature around the fifty mark. Dairy products in such an atmosphere must necessarily be well preserved, and under such circumstances there need be but little difficulty in making a high-grade product every time.

Without the ice we are always kept

guessing. This churning the cream will act in one way and the next churning in a very different way, and as a result we can put very little skill or science into the work, because we are at sea as to the cause of the troubles.

Let us repeat that if you have nothing but a cellar in which to keep your milk and cream it will be necessary to churn often, while on the other hand where there is a supply of ice it is entirely practicable to churn even as infrequently as once a week.—Wisconsin Farmer.

Large Creamery Output Necessary to Cheapness of Manufacture.

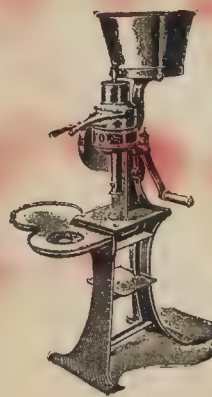
Statistics carefully compiled from all of the Iowa creameries show that the average cost for manufacturing butter in that state is about four cents a pound in a creamery that makes 40,000 pounds of butter in a year; one and three-fourths cents in a creamery that makes 150,000; and about one and one-half cents where the creamery makes 200,000 pounds. This means that, other things being equal, the farmer who patronizes the large creamery will receive more than two cents more per pound for his butter than the patron of the small creamery. The above figures are suggestive in that they show the error of starting creameries in localities where there is not the assurance of a liberal support—an error that has done damage to the creamery business in some parts of this country.

Butter Produced in one Minnesota County worth nearly Half Million.

It does not require any very long figures to represent the dairy output of Western Canada, but that does not prove that this state of affairs will always continue. As an illustration of the way in which the dairy business may develop in a district that has hitherto been devoted to cereal production, we reproduce from Chicago Dairy Produce the following despatch from St. Cloud, Minn.:

According to Frank Shrewsbury, inspector of the state dairy and food department, Stearns county now leads all the counties of the state in the creamery industry. While ten years ago there was scarcely a creamery in the county and the farmers of the Sauk River valley depended almost exclusively on the crop of small grains for a livelihood, it is now rare indeed to find a farmer who does not keep from five to twenty cows, and sells his milk product to the nearest creamery. Many of the creameries are co-operative affairs, are equipped with modern plants, and a campaign of education is constantly conducted by means of which the farmers' interest in the creamery industry is kept alive and the patrons are induced to keep a sufficient number of cows to warrant the active operation of the creamery the year round. Last year there were thirty-two creameries in the county, sixteen of them being co-operative companies and the balance independent plants. The product of 2,281 patrons numbering 17,377 cows, was sent to the creameries. This represented 56,261,333 pounds of milk, making 2,583,596 pounds of butter. The patrons received for their butterfat \$483,563, and the running expenses of the thirty-two creameries were but \$41,313.

The most successful creameries in the West are located in Northern Alberta. The Innisfail Free Lance has this item in regard to the establishment of a new cheese factory: "A cheese factory to be known as the Crystal Springs Cheese factory, is to be built three miles south of Pine Lake and 22 miles due east of Innisfail on the farm of J. McComb. The projector is a Mr. McQuarrie, a recent arrival from Nova Scotia. The milk from over 500 cows has been promised and the factory will be ready to begin operations the 1st of May, 1906.



De Laval Separators ARE THE STANDARD

WHEN IT COMES TO PRICE:—well, the other kind is catalogued at DE LAVAL figures, but DE LAVAL competition by comparison alone generally forces a quotation which places the inferior separator nearer its true value. Ask for catalogue and name of nearest local agent.

The
DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY,
248 McDermot Ave.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Montreal
Toronto

New York
Chicago

Philadelphia
San Francisco

Uneeda Cream Separators

We do not have to boast of long years standing, and then only be able to advertise an old fashioned Cream Separator. The "Uneeda" is not a thing of the past, but is a present day Separator, up-to-date. We guarantee the Uneeda for ever so it costs you nothing to renew broken parts if any. A Forever Guarantee goes with each machine.

Cleanest Skimmer Made

One Piece in Bowl to Clean

Write for Catalogue.

See
Low
Down
Supply
Tank

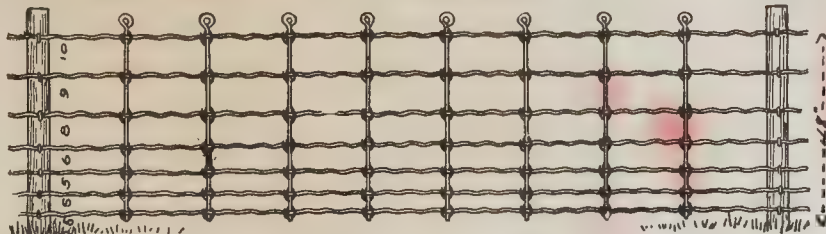


The National M'fg Co., Ltd.,
PEMBROKE - ONT.

Western Branch:

C. C. MACDONALD, Mgr.,
151 Bannatyne Ave. East.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE



Is Field Erected with heavy high Carbon Coiled Steel Wire, and is replacing other makes of Fencing, using lighter gauge soft wire. A Fence built to suit your requirements. As many or as few wires as needed.

Our Patent Galvanized Wire Lock



IT NEVER RUSTS

THE GREAT WEST WIRE
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76 LOMBARD STREET

WINNIPEG - MAN.

Our Patent Galvanized Wire Lock



IT NEVER SLIPS

VIRDEN DUCK AND POULTRY YARDS.



We have grand Young Pekin Ducks and Drakes for sale, the pick of this season's output, from \$3.00 per pair. Correspondence solicited.

Menlove & Thickens
VIRDEN MAN.

A Dairy "Special" in Iowa.

In our Sept. 5th issue we stated that next year a seed grain special train was to be run over the western railway lines. Farmers who are engaged in dairying will be interested in learning that a train was recently run from Des Moines to St. Joseph, in order to give encouragement to the dairy interests of Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri.

It seems that the officials of the Blue Valley Creamery Company and the Chicago Great Western railway realized that the territory of Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri, which had been devoted many years to corn culture exclusively, had about reached the limit of its capacity to produce wealth unless some change in the system of agriculture now practiced was adopted. As dairying is the most profitable branch of agriculture that could be introduced, and that which will bring the largest and quickest returns with a consequent increase in prosperity for the farmers who live along the line of this road, they naturally turned to the milk cow for solution of the problems which confronted them, hence they organized a special dairy train, which was the second of its kind on earth and which spent three days in travelling from Des Moines to St. Joseph, stopping at every station on the line.

The train was equipped with two day coaches for the seating of the audience, a corps of expert lecturers and investigators of dairy subjects who gave instruction to the audience in these cars by means of illustrated lectures, and in addition, an exhibit car well supplied with dairy machinery and appliances of all descriptions and with cases showing analyses of feed stuffs and others showing the composition of balanced rations made up from the commoner feeds of the country. On arriving at a given town, the crowd was seated in the two cars, where they were addressed by some one of the lecturers, after which they passed to the exhibit car where they were given opportunity to study the exhibits which were explained to them by the experts in charge.

Between five and six thousand people attended the meetings held on this train during the trip and it will be impossible for anyone to estimate the vast amount of good that has been accomplished for the increased prosperity of a region which though naturally rich, has about reached the limit of its productive capacity because devoted almost entirely to corn culture.

The results have been so satisfactory that another dairy train is soon to go through Iowa under the direction of Prof. McKay, of the state dairy school.

Mottled Butter.

Although not numbered among the most serious of dairy troubles, "mottling" of butter has, perhaps, been the cause of as much discussion as any other. The white streaks and patches which mar the beauty of otherwise perfect butter do not affect the flavor

or aroma of the product, but they displease the eye, and thus lower the price. For a long time the trouble was seemingly beyond control, for it would appear and disappear in a most peculiar way in dairies and creameries where most careful attention was given to all points, and where no cause could be assigned with certainty by the vexed maker. Finally irregular distribution of salt was settled upon as the cause, and a method of handling established, based on this factor, which practically eliminated the trouble. But it seems that the last word on the subject was not yet said. Recent investigations made by the experiment station at Geneva, and reported in a New York experiment station bulletin, prove that the success of modern dairy methods rests, so far as mottling is concerned, upon securing removal of casein compounds rather than upon distributing the salt evenly. Butter entirely freed from the casein of the milk—that is, butter washed thoroughly enough to get rid of all buttermilk—will not produce mottles, no matter how unevenly the salt is distributed, and butter containing an excess of buttermilk will produce mottles even if the salt is uniform throughout.

The bulletin notes, experimentally, the effect of many factors upon mottling, and shows clearly that only those that prevent perfect removal of the buttermilk tend to produce the defect.

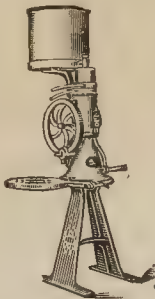
This discovery involves no change in methods—it merely explains why the best present methods succeed. Churning at rather low temperature, and continuing only until the butter has reached rice-grain size, washing twice with water at from thirty-five to forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, and salting and working as usual, will give butter free from mottles.

If you could only see the Easy Running

EMPIRE

Cream Separator

and note how few parts it has, how perfectly simple it is, how easily it turns, how perfectly it skims, how easily it is kept clean, how strong and durable it is, you would at once decide that it is the separator for you. No separator ever made such rapid strides in popularity as has the Empire. The reason is because it satisfies every purchaser. Everyone who has it speaks a good word for it. We ask the privilege of showing it to you, and letting you prove for yourself what it will do. Don't buy a separator until you investigate the Empire.



Free For Asking.

Write your name and address on a postal card and send for our Catalogue No. 14.

Empire Cream Separator Co.
of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ontario.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

"Clarke's" Mitts

Clarke's mitts are made from the best hides and skins, tanned in our own tannery and finished in our own factory.

Our celebrated "Horsehide" mitts are made from genuine horsehide—not cowhide, which is found in most mitts, and called horsehide. This mitt is soft, tough, pliable, neat-fitting, warm, heat and wet-proof, and will stand more hard wear than any other mitt made.

We also make mitts from Peccary hog, which is one of the toughest leathers that it is possible to tan; muleskin, buck, elk, sheep, and all other leathers suitable for mitts. Every mitt is branded, so that you know exactly what you are buying.

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for our catalogue. It's free.



A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

Warm Footwear for Winter.

It is now about time to think of Warm Footwear. We thought of it some months ago and ordered heavily from leading manufacturers. For appearance, durability and comfort we recommend the "Eatonia" lace boot. It comes in Dongola and box calf, is Goodyear welted and warmly lined, has thick felt soles and rubber heels of the best quality made, sizes 6 to 11. Eaton price \$3.00.

For women we are showing a good wear felt boot, all sizes. Eaton price \$1.50.

We have many other lines, all of which are described and illustrated in our Catalogue which is sent free for the asking. Write for it at once and you shall get it without delay.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

WINNIPEG,

CANADA.

Our Offer

If you are willing to buy one of these Guns, providing they are exactly as represented and perfectly satisfactory, and are not writing merely out of curiosity, we will ship whichever you choose to your nearest express office (mention express office when writing), **without a cent in advance**, with instructions to allow free examination, and, if found O.K. in every respect, to collect amount plus express charges. If, on the other hand, you are not satisfied with the Gun, you can notify us to have it recalled, and we will pay the charges both ways.

You Don't Risk a Cent.

Write for Our Bargain List. It's Free for the Asking.

A \$25.00 GUN FOR \$5.95

Free Trial

Some Remarkable Offers in Guns

We've just commenced handling Guns, and, in order to get our share of the business right from the start, we're going to sell for a time at cut prices. Here are our first two specials, each one a decided bargain. The stock is limited. Get your order in early and be sure of your gun.

Chassepot Converted Shotgun—A \$25.00 Gun for \$5.95

the Germans and sold to the German gun factories, who choke-bored them to use as shot-guns; they were also re-stocked with up-to-date stocks having full pistol grip. The original stock was straight and much heavier than the one now used. The barrel and action of these guns are of the finest chilled steel such as is used in the finest shotguns; made to-day, having been designed and fully tested by the French Government to withstand the heavily charged ball cartridge, and can now be relied upon for reliable and accurate work as a shotgun. Introductory Price only \$5.95.

Double Barrel, Take Down, \$8.65

Exactly like illustration—breach loader, top snap, rebounding locks, circular hammers, case hardened mountings, full checkered pistol grip, with name plate and fore-end, London twist finish barrels, left barrel choke bore, oiled walnut stock, 30-inch barrel. We have only 100 of these Guns and they are less than \$12.00, and if they were made in the United States they couldn't be sold for less than \$25.00. The reason we can sell them so cheap is because they were ordered by someone else, and, when the shipment arrived, the firm couldn't take them, and sooner than pay the freight both ways the manufacturer turned them over to us at practically cost. You'll never get another chance like this. Don't miss it.

Read our Liberal Offer in the upper left hand corner, and don't fail to send for our Bargain List anyway.

JOHNSTON & CO., 191 Yonge Street, Dept. N, Toronto, Ont.





Poultry Pays Large Dividends.

F. C. Elford, chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, says: "Poultry, if handled properly, does pay. According to the statistics for Canada of 1903, we find that for every dollar invested in land there is a revenue of twenty cents in the way of field crops, for every dollar invested in bees the revenue is fifty cents, and for every dollar invested in dairy cattle the revenue is \$1; but for the dollar invested in poultry, there is a revenue of \$2, and this revenue comes in spite of the fact that poultry does not receive the attention it merits. Give it the same attention that we give the other adjuncts to the farm and the revenue will be even better."

Fads in Poultry Raising.

The popularity of some breeds of poultry is in the nature of a fad. By a fad we mean something that is carried on for itself, and not because it has any utility. Thus a certain strain of birds may be bred for a certain number of points in the comb. Now whether there are many or few points in the comb has no effect upon the utility of the bird. It does not increase its value or beauty. If it increased the beauty of the bird, it would not be a fad. If, however, one follows the production of certain colors merely because some one else has followed the same, he is following a fad. The value of some birds on the market depends upon the color of certain plumage. There is no room in this country for any of these breeds, and we would advise farmers always to keep utility well in sight when selecting a breed of poultry.

Alberta Poultry Keeper Recommends Cool Scratching Shed for Winter.

Geo. W. Scott, Innisfail, Alta., writes the following letter on this subject to the Canadian Poultry Review:

Last winter I used a scratching shed plan house 8 x 12, with shed 8 x 12 feet on east end of main house. The house is built of 3-ply lumber and two of paper, with window and door on south side; the shed is built with back and one end of one thickness of lumber covered with tar paper; the front is, with the exception of door, wire netting, and a frame covered with bed sheeting; this frame is hinged at the top and swings up on inside. The main part of house contains roosting plat forms 3 x 12 (full length of house) with drop curtains for extreme weather, and the nest boxes. Ventilation is secured through holes near roof over which cloth is tacked, and by opening the door for a short time each day. An opening 12 inches by 14 inches in the east end of main building allowed the fowl (16 white Rocks) to choose which building they should occupy during the day; both buildings had plenty of litter on the floor, but the shed was preferred to what would appear to be the warmer house of the two; but anyone going into the buildings could readily understand this preference, as the main house always had a more raw, chilly feeling than the other with a dry but cooler atmosphere, and it is doubtful if the temperature in the shed was not higher during a sunny day than was that of the main building. During the coldest weather last winter, with sometimes a temperature of 30 deg. below zero, Far., the flock occupied this shed the greater portion of the day, and with but one exception, there were neither

frosted combs or wattles. One cockerel had his wattles frozen by dipping them into water carelessly left to freeze. The egg production was good, and the health much better than could have been secured by having had artificial heat in the house.

For the coming winter I have built a house 12 x 40 feet, divided into 5 pens each 8 x 12 feet, with window in each. For ventilation I have the windows to slide up and down, and have made frame and covered with cloth to use in place of upper sash during summer and in place of lower sash during winter. This will allow plenty of fresh air, but no draughts. This house appears to overcome many objections, and I trust to be able to report good results.

Poultry Perches.

There is no part of the poultry house that needs so often to be cleansed as the perch. This is because the mites that collect on hens choose the perch as an abiding place. If it has corners and crevices, they will penetrate to the deepest recesses during the day, and emerge at night to attack the fowls. When there are only a few thousand mites and the boards are not smoothly shaved, it will take a very sharp eye to discover the presence of the mites. When the perches are smoothly shaved, so that there are no crevices left, the mites collect along the under side and at the point where the perches are supported by whatever holds them in place. It is a good plan to give treatment frequently with kerosene.

Why Does a Bird Moults?

Dallas Lore Sharp writes in The Country Calendar for August:

"We get a new suit—some of us—because our old one wears out. That is the most apparent cause for the new annual suit of the birds. Yet with them, as with some of the favored of us humans, the feathers go out of fashion. But the annual moult is, first of all, Nature's wise provision for the safety and life of the bird. Feathers are not only covering but also means of locomotion, and hence the bird's only means of life. A year of use leaves many of them worn and broken, some of them, through accident, entirely lost. Here in my woods is a crow with three of the large quills in his right wing gone. I can see the gap as he flies over. He has been shot at, and Nature must replace those feathers if that crow is to survive, even though he comes justly (human standards!) by his loss from stealing corn. The feathers of this crow and of all birds might last for two years or longer, but to keep the race at its best, Nature has found it necessary to provide a new plumage at least once a year.

"But there are other reasons, at least there are advantages taken of the moult for other ends; such as the adaptation of the feathers to the varying temperatures of the seasons—heavier in winter and lighter in summer, also the adaptation of the color of the plumage to the changing colors of the environment—as the change from the dark summer color of the ptarmigan to its snow-white winter plumage, to match the snows of its far northern home; then, and perhaps most interesting of all, is the advantage taken of the moult, for the adorning of the bird for the mating season. Indeed nature goes so far, in some cases, as to cause a special moult to meet the exigencies of the wedding—as if fine feathers do make a fine bird. All this to meet the fancy of the bride! so at least, the scientists tell us."

As the years go by more attention is sure to be paid to poultry keeping on our western farms. The census of 1891 showed Manitoba to have an average of 16 hens and chickens per family. The figures ten years later showed an average of 21½ per family.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

A. GUILBERT, Letellier, Man., breeder of Buff Orpingtons, Golden Wyandottes, Brown Leghorns, Game, and Golden Seabright Bantams. Thirty-four varieties of pigeons in homers, fantails, Jacobins, pouters, owls, trumpeters, swallows, bars and tumbler, one dollar per pair up. Canary birds.

S. CHIVERS-WILSON, Wascana Poultry Farm Regina, Assa. Buff Orpingtons, Buff Co. chins, White Leghorns and Blue Andalusians—Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, and Yorkshire Swine. Eggs and Stock for sale.

B. RYAN BROS. Craik, Assa., breeders of White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. Eggs from winners, \$3.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 30.

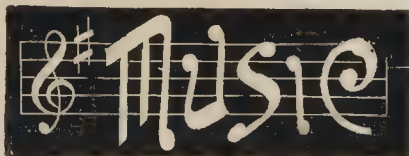
J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Assa., breeder of J. high-class Light Brahmas. Birds and eggs for sale. Write me to-day.

A. E. SHETHER, Box 517, Brandon, Man., breeder of Barred Rocks and Partridge Cochins. Eggs in season.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man. breeder of prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. Correspondence solicited.

E. D. BROWN Bolssevain. — Silver Wyandottes. Stock of both sexes for sale.

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Viraden, Man. 200 Buff Orpingtons, ½ price.



WE CARRY THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

Music and Musical Instruments

IN THE WEST

WRITE FOR OUR CATALOGUE, STATING YOUR REQUIREMENTS

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., Limited

356 Main Street, WINNIPEG.

The
Peter's
Double Cylinder

Force Pump

This is positively the easiest-working Pump on the market.

BECAUSE

It has two Brass Cylinders. One side will balance the other. All you do is work the handle.

A five year old child can operate this Pump in a fifty-foot well. This Pump will discharge twice as much water as any other pump. It will take but half the time and labor to pump the water.

Is this Pump Durable?

It certainly is. The Cylinders are solid brass. The Pipe is all Galvanized. The Rods are Steel Galvanized. It has no stuffing boxes to wear out. You can attach hose. You can attach well mill. This Pump is positively anti-freezing.

W. JOHNSON & CO. LIMITED
776 Main St. Winnipeg, - Man.

Regular Price, \$8.00



21-JEWELLED GOLD INLAID WATCH

ONLY \$3.98

Buy from us and save the wholesalers' and retailers' profits. We purchase direct from the factory in large quantities for spot cash, and give our customers the benefit of our close prices. This "Railroad" Watch, as it is called from its good timekeeping qualities, has a 4½ ounce case, SOLID ALASKA SILVER, RICHLY GOLD INLAID, beautifully hand engraved, and in appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best coin-silver case ever made. It is open face with heavy French crystal, dust proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels—Railroad Timekeeper." A watch of this kind will last you your life, and you will always have the correct time. We have no hesitation in saying that no better watch was ever sold for less than \$15.00. We want you to see and examine this watch before paying for it, just as you would if you were buying it in a store. Simply send us your name and address, and we will ship the watch for your free inspection. Then, if after a thorough examination you find it just exactly as we describe it, and worth much more than we ask, pay the express agent \$3.98 and express charges, otherwise NOT ONE CENT. If there is no express office near you, or if you wish to save express charges, send \$3.98 cash, and we will forward the Watch, carefully packed, by registered mail. We guarantee perfect satisfaction, and will refund your money if you wish it. Address The National Trading Co., Dep. 827, Toronto.

WE SEND ONE "SAMPLE WATCH" ONLY TO ANY ONE PERSON OUR \$10.50 WATCH, ONLY \$3.65



But Remember, positively only one order filled for any one person. We are going to send out 100 "Sample Watches" to the first 100 persons ordering, for don't you know that the money you lose on them will come back quickly, for every person who receives one will rush right off and show it to a score or more friends, telling them of our "Wonderful \$10.50 Sample Watch." Then the orders will come rolling in on us at an irregular price of \$10.50. We depend on the 100 "Sample Watches" we propose to send out in the next 60 days, at this wonderful cut in price, to bring us fully 1,000 orders at our regular price of \$10.50. We know that you will be so well pleased with the "Sample," that you can't help showing it to Everybody you meet. Timed, Tested and Regulated, Full Nick led and Jeweled, Patent Safety Pinion, Breguet Hair-spring, Fully Guaranteed. Cases, Double Hunting or Open Face, Finest Gold-plate, closely resembling Solid Gold and fully warranted. Gent's Size.

DON'T SEND A CENT OF MONEY. No Sir. Not to be Paid until you have first held this "Sample Watch" in your own hands and examined it with your own eyes. We send C.O.D. subject to examination, and if you "examination, you think it the best. Watch Bargain on earth, pay Express Agent not \$10.50, but our Great Cut Sale Price \$3.65, and Express Charges, and take the Watch. Be sure to give your name, P.O. and Express Office plainly, and state if you want Lady's or Gent's size. Remember, Only One Order filled for One Person. We send Absolutely Free a fine Gold-laid 50-inch Lorgnette Chain with Lovely Slide with Lady's Watch, and beautiful Gold-laid Vest Chain with Gent's Watch if Cash accompanies order. Send at once—To-day. The National Watch and Jewelry Co., Box 845, Toronto, Can.



Notice in one issue, not exceeding 30 words, of lost or stray stock, is given free in this department to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of two cents per word on all overplus matter.

The list of lost notices is open to all subscribers whose animals have wandered away or been stolen, and who wish to recover them.

The list of stray notices is open to all subscribers who have had animals wander on to their farms or into their bands and who wish to find the owners.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly.

IMPOUNDED.

Antler, Sask.—Black mare, branded T or r on high hip, star on forehead, front feet white to fetlock, halter on.—James Rutherford, 10-8-30w1.

Antler, Sask.—Gray mare, about 1100 pounds, heavy mane, halter on.—James Rutherford, 10-8-30w1.

Battleford, Sask.—Dark bay pony mare, young, branded inverted v on left shoulder.—George Truscott, 2-43-18w3.

Battleford, Sask.—Iron gray stallion, two years old, indistinctly branded on left hip, white stripe down face, white stockings on hind legs.—R. Hampton, 28-44-18w3.

Brandon, Man.—On Aug. 21, on 22-9-19 west 1, red and white two-year-old steer; also three red and white yearling heifers one of which has two lumps on right jaw; also one gray heifer, year old.

Estevan, Sask.—Red and white mulley cow, five or six years old, medium size, compact build, upper and lower bit in right ear; red and white bull calf, three or four months old, fat; red cow, four years old, white underneath belly, small, white spot on forehead; roan cow, dry, six or seven years old, big, right distorted, branded anchor 7 bar over.—W. Brooks, 2-3-8w2.

Eye-brow Hill, Sask.—Dark bay gelding, 3 or 4 years old, branded reversed K bar on right hip; sorrel gelding, white star on face, 3 years old, branded 2 bar on right shoulder; bay gelding, 7 years old, white stripe on face, 3 white feet, branded 2 bar on right shoulder. Halter on.—J. W. Hudson, 12-20-2w3.

Hustler, Sask.—Bay mare, blind in one eye, branded umbrella on left shoulder; bay mare, branded lazy H on right shoulder.—H. Dopfer, 32-22-29w2.

Louise Bridge, Man.—Two white horses, weighing about 1,300 pounds.—John Tymcharak.

Marney, Man.—Sorrel horse, with mixture of white hair, three white feet, ringbone on front foot, foretop cut short, white face.—A. J. Church, 24-15-22 w1.

Mount Royal, Min.—On August 22, milch cow, red and white, about six years of age, no visible brand.—Robt. Moore, 21, 11, 2 east.

Pheasant Forks, Sask.—2 red and white heifers, each about 1½ years old, no brand visible, horns; roan mulley cow, 3 years old, white spots on sides, no brand visible; red cow, white star on forehead, has horns, also bell on, 5 years old, no brand visible; red and white cow, horns, about 6 years old, no brand visible; red cow, dehorned, no brand visible; red mulley cow, white head, no brand visible; black mulley cow, no brand visible.—R. R. Reinertson, 22-23-8w2.

Regina, Sask.—Sorrel mare, heart on left shoulder, reversed F, M monogram on left flank, H 1 on right hip, circle with horizontal bar through centre on right shoulder. Halter and long rope on.—W. J. Davis, 24-18-20w2.

Vossen, Sask.—Black mare, about 1000 pounds, has halter on, branded H 6 X on right hip and bar H 6 on left hip.—O. P. Spaberg, 10-30-18w2.

Winnipeg.—On August 24, mulley cow, red and white, branded "D" on right hip, about six years old.—F. Collins.

LOST.

Carlyle, Sask.—Sorrel pony, about 800 pounds, branded Z, white stripe on face; sorrel pony, about 1000 lbs., branded lazy P. Anyone bringing these ponies to the Carlyle Hardware Store will receive \$5. Albert C. Gohn, Box 6.

Crossfield, Alta.—Yearling colt, bay, branded 47 monogram on left shoulder, white stripe down face. \$5 reward. R. S. Peacock.

Gonor Man.—Since May 20, dark bay mare, hind feet white, star on forehead, branded Z with bar below on left thigh, H S monogram on right thigh, age 7 years, weight 1100 lbs., reward \$25. John Miller.

Inkster, Man.—Lost from sec. 21-12-2 e., about middle of June, two 2-year-old horses. One very light bay Standard-bred, no marks; the other dark bay low set, branded anchor or triangle. \$10 reward. I. Meltzer.

Riga, Sask.—Since May 1st, bay mare, tail and mane lighter color, white spot on forehead, about 1100 lbs., branded H with bar over on right shoulder, some old scars on left hind leg in front of hock; \$5 reward. R. C. Thornborough.

FARMERS

Here are three things you want

1. A reliable firm to handle your grain.
2. The highest possible price.
3. Prompt returns.

You get these by consigning your grain to us. Our motto: Always serve our customers' best interests." Write for useful booklet and memo. Every farmer should have one. Full shipping instructions.



J. H. DUNSHEATH, Manager.

The Dunsheath MacMillan Co., Limited

Box 317

Licensed and Bonded

46-47 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg

Members of Winnipeg Grain Exchange and Clearing House Association.

GRAIN & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ROBERT MUIR & CO.

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Being in direct communication with the export trade, SHIPPERS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, FLAX, will obtain best results by selling us their grain; or if preferred, we will handle on COMMISSION, making usual cash advances. We refer to our eighteen years' record in handling Manitoba grain. Correspondence Solicited.

LOST.

Two steers, one 4-year-old, white and red, one 3-year-old, red roan, branded S J — on left ribs. The 4-year-old is branded 9 h bar below on right shoulder. Also several lost branded n over L, followed by half diamond on right hip. Herbert Smith Hillsdown, Alta.

LOST.

Grandview, Man.—May 1st, aged, heavy-built bay mare pony. Sorrel pony mare, white stripe on face, brand on front shoulder, ringworm on neck. Both had twine strings on neck. Reward. F. G. JOHNSTON.

LOST.

Gray mare, four years old, 1100 lbs., branded with quarter circle and star on left thigh, had leather halter with short shank. Reward for information.—R. T. Leonard, Oak Lake, Man.

\$25 REWARD FOR INFORMATION.

Look at the brands of your horses. Strayed or stolen, two mares 6 years old, one bay, branded H 6 monogram on left thigh, white stripe on face, wire cut on front right foot, three white feet; the other grey, branded M with quarter circle over on left thigh, with small birth mark on right hip. N. W. SMITH, Didsbury, Alta.

\$25 REWARD.

One 2-year-old mare, dark brown, white face; one year old entire horse, sorrel, white face, light mane and tail; one small colt, mare, from pony mare, white face, kind of light sorrel. Lost since last April. The above reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery; not branded. CHARLES VICKERS, 4, 22, 1, W. 2nd M., Clumber, Assa.

LOST.

Since 2nd of June, 1905, two yearling colts—horse colt, a bay, half clipped when last seen; mare colt, a bay, white star on forehead, two white hind fetlocks. They were last seen following a broncho mare with big white face and four white legs. They were going east. Five dollars' reward will be given for any information that will lead to recovery of colts by HARRY DELF, Indianford, Man.

LOST.

10 miles north of Alameda; 8 head of colts—one bay mare 2 years old, mane clipped; one 2 year old stallion, mane clipped, color black; one 2 year old stallion, crocket stripe from forehead over left nostril, light bay in color; one black mare 2 years old, star on forehead; one bay mare 2 years old; one sorrel stallion 1 year old, crocket stripe on forehead; one bay stallion 2 years old; one bay mare, yearling. There is no brand on any of these horses, and one hundred dollars (\$100) reward is given to any one who can give full information where these horses are. Address to WM. GUENTHER, Alameda, Assa., N.W.T.



Consign Grain to St. Boniface

and sell to us direct or through your commission agent "On Sample." We don't have to stick to grade prices and can pay differences between grades when quality warrants. Wheat rejected for smut, oats or other cause a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

The Crown Grain Co. Ltd., Winnipeg
Grain Exchange

Wheat
Oats
Barley
Flax
Mill Stuff

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
GUY-CAMPBELL CO.
GRAIN DEALERS

Satisfied customers are best recommendation.

Box 278
Phone 3230
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WINNIPEG

March-Wells Grain Co.

Room 414 Grain Exchange
WINNIPEG :: MANITOBA

Will Give You Financial Responsibility, Highest Market Prices
Liberal Advances, Prompt Returns. Write Us.
REFERENCES—ANY BANK IN WINNIPEG

Dominion Bank

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Capital Paid Up - - - - - \$3,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - - - - - 3,635,000
Total Assets Over - - - - - 33,000,000

WINNIPEG BRANCH

F. L. PATTON, Manager. A. R. SAMPSON, Asst. Mgr.
CITY BRANCHES—709 Main St.; Cor. Notre Dame & Nena
Branches and Correspondents at all points

**Special Attention
Given to Farmers' Accounts**

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS OF \$1 AND UPWARDS



Winnipeg, Sept. 16, 1905.

WHEAT.

The wheat market is very fully covered by the special report prepared for us by Thompson, Sons & Co., on the evening of the 15th.

Thompson's Report.

"Wheat—During the past two weeks the weather over Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta has been almost as favorable for harvest operations as could be desired. A little rain has come at times, causing a few hours' delay to the work, but on the whole there is practically no cause for complaint. Cutting is all but finished, and a week ago threshing began in earnest and almost immediately the car shipments from country points jumped from ten or twelve cars per day to one hundred and fifty per day and over, and with fair weather continuing car shipments will soon be at the rate of 500 per day. The foreseeing of this large movement was the means of tempting operators in the speculative markets to sell large quantities of wheat during August for future delivery at continually declining prices. We mentioned more than once in our reviews that the chances were that this short selling was being carried to far too great an extent. It was selling the farmers' wheat before it was even harvested, without giving due consideration to the general situation of the wheat trade over the world as exemplified in requirements, visible stocks and actual crop conditions. It is our opinion, however, that this short selling in the speculative markets has carried prices much lower than is necessary, considering the general situation. During the weeks of declining prices, millers held off from buying wheat and flour dealers from buying flour, and now that their stocks are cleaned out and prices are down to a point where the export trade can take hold freely, there has during the last week or ten days sprung up a demand everywhere for wheat for immediate or early delivery and instead of further decline, which the starting of the movement of a big crop was expected to cause, we see gradually increasing firmness and moderate advance in prices, and if our farmers only knew their own strength at the present moment, and in a gen-

Farmers

You desire to obtain the best possible prices
for your

Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax

In order to do so with confidence and satisfaction, you require to employ a reliable commission house to act as your agent and handle your cars in a business-like way after you have shipped them to Fort William or Port Arthur. We are an old-established and reliable house, with first-class facilities and connections for obtaining the best prices, and doing this business to best advantage for our customers, and we give special attention to farmers' shipments. We make liberal advances on shipping bills and render prompt settlements. Write us for "our way of doing business" and other necessary information. It will pay you.

References: The Union Bank of Canada and its branches throughout the West.

THOMPSON, SONS & CO., Grain Commission Merchants

Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Ship Your Wheat Oats, Barley, Flax TO US

AND

WE ARE STRICTLY RELIABLE

and will pay you best prices for your Grain. Write for Prices and Shipping Instructions.

G. B. MURPHY & CO.

PROMPT RETURNS

214 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

BEST PRICES

TORONTO

KINGSTON

WINNIPEG

WE ARE IN THE MARKET

for all kinds of grain the year round. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax. Write for our market letters and shipping instructions. Prompt settlements a specialty.

REFERENCE: ANY FINANCIAL AGENCY.

JAS. RICHARDSON & SONS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

GET THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR YOUR WHEAT.

... SHIP TO ...

McLaughlin & Ellis

WINNIPEG.

Each car receives our personal attention.

Prompt business-like treatment. Duplicate official certificates and freight bill attached to each account sale. Large advances by return mail after bill of lading reaches us.

You may have the benefit of our 18 years' practical experience in the grain business by shipping to us.

MEMBERS

Winnipeg Grain Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce

REFERENCES

Canadian Bank of Commerce
R. G. Dunn & Co.
The Bradstreet Co.
Or any Commission Agency.

eral way held back from selling their wheat, they could soon advance prices very sharply. On the wider view of the world's supply and requirements for the current crop year, we consider prices at the 1st of this month have been as low as they need be, although at the same time with the very heavy movement that is beginning, some slight decline may again have to be experienced, but we consider much higher prices will prevail later on in the second half of the crop year. With this in view, a blockade on the railways which would prevent many farmers shipping away as much wheat as they would like, might prove a blessing in disguise to them. In face of a large winter wheat crop in the States, which has been marketing more or less freely since June, and with no increase of exports from the Atlantic coast, the American visible supply is this week actually 1,000,000 bus. less than a year ago, and on the 1st of September the world's visible supply was 122,000,000 bushels, against 130,000,000 bus. same date last year, or 8,000,000 bus. less, and this in face of the largest world's crop on record. This world's visible on September 1st is also the smallest for seven years. Therefore, the question arises, "Where has the wheat gone?" This year's world's crop is no larger than last year's, so that next summer we may have no more wheat in sight than we had last summer, although there may be more of it on the American continent. The latest official estimate of the Russian crop makes their wheat 146,000,000 bus. less than last year, and their rye crop 300,000,000 bus. less, besides both their barley and oat crops are much under last year's yield. The crops in Germany and Austria are also lower in quality and less in quantity than estimated before harvest. France has a good fair crop, but reserve stocks are exhausted, and France is expected to import liberally before the end of the crop year. All this points to larger demand after the New Year and consequently higher prices, even although we may not see the inflated prices of a corner in wheat.

"Manitoba wheat has become quite strong during the past week, and prices have advanced 2c. There is a very good export demand, and dealings in the new crop are becoming larger as the new wheat actually moves. Prices at the close of to-day's market are: 1 hard 81½c., 1 northern 80½c., 2 northern 77½c., 3 northern 74½c., spot or en route to Fort William. Sept. delivery 1 hard 81c., 1 northern 80c., 2 northern 77c., 3 northern 74c., and for Oct. delivery 1 hard 79½c., 1 northern 78½c., 2 northern 75½c., and 3 northern 72½c. On the option market futures closed at November 77½c., December 76c., and May 80½c. All prices are for store in Fort William and Port Arthur."

Winnipeg Inspections.

The movement in wheat has been so much earlier this year than last that the inspections of wheat at Winnipeg for the first 14 days of September ran up to 687 cars, as against 81 cars for the same period in 1904. The inspections are rapidly growing larger day by day; on the 15th Sept. over 200 cars passed Winnipeg. The inspections for the first 14 days of September have been as follows:

Wheat—1 hard, 22 cars new wheat; 1 northern, 313 new and 9 old; 2 northern, 171 new and 33 old; 3 northern, 15 new and 25 old; 4 extra, 5 old; No. 4, 1 old; No. 5, 1 old; rejected 1, 22 old; rejected 2, 1 new and 16 old; no grade, 2 old; condemned, 3 old; No. 1 red winter, 1. Total 687 cars.

Oats—Rejected, 2 cars. Total 2 cars.
Barley—No. 3 extra, 2 cars; No. 3, 8; No. 4, 4; rejected, 5; no grade, 1; Total 20 cars.

OATS

Some lots of new oats are offered for sale, but none have yet arrived in Winnipeg. Prices for old oats are: No. 2, 38c.; No. 3, 35c.; feed, 32c.

BARLEY

No. 3, 35c.; No. 4, 32c.

HAY

A good supply of hay seems to be held in the country. Prices for baled

After Farmers' Grain

Yes, we are after consignments of grain, and have been for ten years. You should see our letter explaining just how farmers should ship their grain. It insures your doing the right thing at the right time. A postal will bring it to you.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, Grain Commission Merchants, 3 Henderson Block, WINNIPEG

REFERENCES—The Bank of Hamilton, Exchange Branch, Winnipeg.

W. J. Cummings L. C. Hazlett Licensed and Bonded Bankers: Union Bank of Canada	Cummings-Hazlett Co. Grain Commission Merchants Union Bank Building WINNIPEG	R. L. Paterson, MANAGER A straight commission business. Ship to us. Any bank will advance on Bills of Lading. Best prices on the open market. Prompt settlements. Write us.
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NOTICE

TO GRAIN GROWERS AND SHIPPERS

THE STANDARD GRAIN CO., LIMITED, has published a GRAIN SHIPPER'S GUIDE AND POCKET MEMORANDUM BOOK. This book contains valuable information regarding the Shipping and Marketing of Grain, How to get your Money, etc., etc. If you intend shipping any grain, you cannot afford to be without one as they are given away to grain shippers *free of cost*. Write us for one. We handle grain of every description. We respectfully solicit your shipments and will endeavour to give you the best satisfaction.

THE STANDARD GRAIN CO., LIMITED
THE RELIABLE GRAIN COMMISSION FIRM, WINNIPEG, MAN.

on track at Winnipeg are quoted to us as follows: Red Top, \$6 per ton; mixed hay, \$5.50.

MULLIN'S REPORT

The special report on the cattle market, prepared for us this morning by H. A. Mullins & Co., is as follows: "The trade for cattle in Great Britain remains steady and our cable of to-day states that best Canadian steers sell for 11½ to 12 cents, and ranche steers at 10 cents. At these prices the returns are very satisfactory to the rancher.

"We can quote the sales of the Waldron Ranch Co.'s cattle 290 in Liverpool which net very satisfactory results; also 155 same Co.'s cattle sold in Glasgow, and 103 head of Cochrane Ranch Co.'s steers sold in Glasgow, were also sold well. Our sales this week in Winnipeg were the shipment of Huckle & Hooper's, of Medicine Hat, Alberta, which we sold here for \$45.00 per head, the buyers assuming freight from shipping point; also 28 head shipped by Mr. Boulton, of Little Plume which sold for \$45.00 each and six head at \$40.00, buyers assuming freight and expenses; also 402 head of the Knight Sugar Co.'s cattle, which sold in Winnipeg for \$42.50 per head, buyers assuming railway freight from shipping point and ocean space and expenses; also 153 head of Cochrane steers sold at \$42.00 each, buyers assuming all expenses from shipping point; also quite a number of butcher's cattle which we sold at 2½ to 3 cents, delivered. Prospects are favorable for good quality cattle.

"We are also forwarding to-day, 293 for the Waldron Ranch Co., per S.S. 'Sagamore' to Liverpool. Our salesmen, Messrs. Parker & Fraser of Liverpool, have, so far, made very satisfactory sales of range cattle; also our representative in Glasgow, Mr. Roderick Scott has given good results."

HOGS

A few hogs are arriving, but the price weighed off cars here still stands at the very high figure of 7 cents.

DAIRY PRODUCE

Creamery butter: 22 cents at factory for solid boxes; 23 for bricks.
Dairy butter: choice prints delivered at Winnipeg, 18 to 20 cents; round lots at country points, 15½ cents.

EGGS

Eggs are worth 20½ cents at country points.



Free Brooch

Send us your name and address and we will send you one of these beautifully colored Pansy Brooches by mail postpaid absolutely free.

The Jewelry Co.
Dept. N, Toronto.

OTHERS

Are shipping their cars of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax to

WINEARLS. WHY?

Because they get the highest returns and prompt settlements. For Shipping instructions and other information write or wire

HERBERT H. WINEARLS, Grain Commission Merchant

428 Grain Exchange :: :: :: :: Winnipeg, Man.

REFERENCES: Union Bank of Canada, Bank of Hamilton, Commercial Agencies.

J. W. Knittel, Grain Commission Merchant
Member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

All kinds of grain handled on Commission. Fully bonded. Write or wire for quotations. Best prices possible always obtainable. For reference apply Manager Union Bank.

Office: 320 Union Bank Building - P.O. Box 340 - Winnipeg, Man.

DONALD MORRISON & CO.
GRAIN COMMISSION

Licensed and Bonded

WINNIPEG

416 Grain Exchange

Consign your grain to us to be sold at best possible price on arrival or afterwards, as you may elect. Liberal advances on bills of lading. Prompt returns.

Futures bought and sold. Twenty years' experience in grain commission business.

Correspondence solicited.

Reference: Bank of Hamilton Exchange Branch.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

PUBLISHED BY

NOR'-WEST FARMER LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:

COR. McDERMOT AVE., AND ARTHUR STREETS

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EASTERN OFFICE: MORANG BUILDING, TORONTO

Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month

ESTABLISHED 1882

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To Winnipeg, (unless called for at office of publication,) \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 12c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "Nor'-West Farmer, Limited, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment the correct date may not be given, because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date be not correct on the second issue, please notify us by postal card.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure them, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION AND THE WESTERN FARMER.

At the last meeting of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that in view of the fact that farmers in Manitoba are so much occupied in harvesting and threshing their grain in September and October, we strongly urge that the Tariff Commission do so arrange their sittings as to be in Manitoba not earlier than November 15th."

Since the passing of this resolution the Tariff Commission, according to pre-arrangement, held its first sitting in Winnipeg on Sept. 7th. Although the meeting had been announced but a short time, a number of local manufacturers were on hand to present their arguments for a more protective arrangement of the tariff regulations. The only representative of the farming interests to appear was the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, who came forward to press the plea of the Association that the dates for the sittings of the Commission should be postponed. As the reasonableness of the request was so evident, it was readily granted, and the meetings for the prairie provinces have been put off until some time in November.

This deference to the wishes of the

Grain Growers' Association makes it incumbent upon that organization to take some decided stand upon the tariff question, and to make clear representation to the Commission as to the desire of its members in regard to the raising or lowering of the tariff upon lines of imported or importable goods of which they are the consumers. If, after changing its programme to suit the convenience of the farming community, that part of the public should fail to come forward with a statement as to its wishes, we think the Commission would be warranted in concluding that the question of tariff regulations was not considered by it as of a great deal of moment.

We believe there can be no question whatever but that the unanimous desire of western farmers is in opposition to anything approaching a high protective policy. It is as clear as day that on many lines of imports such a policy means dear goods for the farmer, and that a lowering of the present tariff means cheaper goods. Who, for instance, among our farmers would be foolish enough to advocate an increased tariff on farm machinery, building material or coal oil? We think that the prompt, unanimous and enthusiastic way in which the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association decided to oppose an increased duty on lumber when the matter came before its last annual convention at Brandon, is a pretty good indication of the feeling of the farmers on this question.

And there is no reason why the western farmer should not be bold enough to come right out and stand up staunchly for what he considers to be in his own interests. He sells his principal products in the markets of the world, and the prices he receives are not propped up for him. In most lines they are always down to export values. He receives no favors in this direction, and he asks for none. In opposing an unduly protective policy he is simply asking that the profits from his labor shall not be taken from his pocket to be put into that of the manufacturer. The manufacturer has his place in building up the country; he has a right to some consideration; but he has no right whatever to any protection that will impoverish the masses for the enrichment of the few.

We are glad to note that the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will make an endeavor to lay before the Commission the best sense of the farming community. But the executive cannot do its best work without the substantial backing of every subordinate lodge, and we would urge that every branch should express itself.

This is a question affecting the government of the country, and it is in that sense a political issue, but the farmer can well afford to handle it without the introduction of party controversy and party feeling. The Commission, it may be assumed, comes to the country in order to ascertain what the people desire, and will recommend such changes as seem to be sought after. It is very safe to say that other interests will do their very best to make a strong case. Will the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have delegations on hand to present their desires? We note that in the eastern provinces the farmers' organizations seem to be alive on this question. The Farmers' Association, an organization of Ontario farmers, at its recent annual meeting expressed itself against any tariff increase, and the Maritime Farmer in its last issue urged upon the farmers of that end of the Dominion to raise a protest against the demand of the manufacturers for more protection. If the farmers of the eastern provinces, who receive all the possible benefits that may arise from good local markets for farm products in the larger centres of Canadian manufacture, can afford to come out against protective tariffs, how much more call is there that western farmers should do so.

The Commission has expressed itself as anxious to hear every side of the case, but it cannot deal with evidence

that is not presented. Therefore let the Grain Growers' Association—the only farmers' organization in the West that has yet moved in the matter—stir up its members and see that a strong presentation is made.

THE HUNTER NUISANCE.

We have at different times referred to the impudence shown by so many of the town "sports" who go a-gunning every fall, and who seem to think that it is their right and privilege to over-run the farmer's property without let or hindrance. By what particular line of reasoning it is that they come to consider themselves possessed of the right to leave gates open, drive through grain fields, disturb live stock, and shoot at anything in sight, we cannot say; perhaps the good-natured silence of the farmer in years gone by in construed into an invitation to go anywhere and to do anything upon his premises. Near some of our towns this over-running of the farmers' fields is becoming an annual nuisance to which a stop should be put. Already some farmers of our acquaintance have placed notices upon different parts of their premises forbidding trespassing hunters to enter without first obtaining permission; we would advise other farmers to do the same thing. It is upon the farmer's property, and not upon that of the town gunner, that the prairie chickens and other game birds are reared, and he should have something to say as to their destruction. If the privilege of shooting over a certain property is worth the having, it is also worth asking for and securing in a legitimate way. Anyway, a great deal too many young town chaps, in whose hands firearms are not any too safe, are allowed the run of the country during the fall months.

THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE IN SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.

The Cabinets for the Provisional Governments of the two new provinces have been sworn in, and we find that much new blood has been utilized. An important branch of the governmental work falls to the lot of each one of the different departments, but it is the activities of the Departments of Agriculture that will, we expect, possess the greatest amount of interest for this paper and the great bulk of its subscribers. The future of the two new provinces depends almost entirely upon the success of their agriculture. Governments cannot regulate the rainfall nor control foreign markets, yet they can, through their departments of agriculture, do a great deal for the general betterment of agricultural conditions and for the building up in the country of a strong confidence in the future of the farmers' calling.

Messrs. Motherwell and Finlay, as they come to their new duties, find that they are taking hold of tasks that have been performed by able hands. The former government of the Territories has been handicapped by lack of funds, but the work of its Department of Agriculture ever since its inception in 1898 has always been practical, and has been carried out in such a way as to show that those at the head of affairs have not only had a clear grasp of the needs of the country, but were also possessed of the ability to look well after details. It is well known that in the past government of the Territories the work of the Department of Agriculture was much more diversified than was that carried on by the Department of Agriculture in any other province; yet the staff was never a heavy one. It is also worth mentioning that there has never been a scandal to clear up.

The good work begun under Hon. G. H. V. Bulyca, the first Commissioner of Agriculture, has been very satisfactorily carried forward by his successor, Hon. Dr. Elliott, and has been enlarged in a number of direc-

tions. The first step taken was to secure the services of Mr. Harcourt, who was engaged to devote his entire time to the developing of the work of the agricultural societies. The success that has followed this move is pretty generally acknowledged to have been great. Before all else, the department has striven to impress clearly upon the agricultural societies the aims that they should have before them. This led many of them to seek new ways in which they might serve their respective districts. The co-operative experiments, outlined by the Department and taken up by more than half of the societies, have been very useful in showing to the public the success that may be attained in the growing of certain crops hitherto not sufficiently experimented with in the West. The institute work has been greatly extended and improved, and the live stock judging lessons that have been made a strong feature have met with a remarkable response from the public. More than 80 of these schools (largely of two days' duration) were held during February and March of this year.

One of the latest additions to the staff of the department has been the bacteriologist, who was engaged to prosecute investigations into the question of swamp fever and other contagious diseases, and who has also done useful work in the preparation of nitro-culture for the treatment of alfalfa seed being distributed by the Department for testing among the farmers.

The service performed by Noxious Weeds Inspector Willing may not be appreciated by a few of those who have not kept within the safe grounds marked out by the Act under which he carries on his activities, but we feel safe in saying that he has done a great deal to increase the usefulness of the work of the Department. Mr. Willing is one of the best botanists in Canada today, and has also a good knowledge of entomology. The preparation of a splendid new weed bulletin is one of the latest, and by no

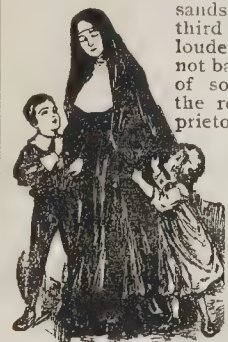
A DUTY WOMEN OWE THEMSELVES.

"Good actions speak louder than words," so too, does the testimony of many thousands of women during a third of a century speak louder than mere claims not backed by a guarantee of some kind. That is the reason why the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are willing to offer \$500 reward for women who cannot be cured. Such a remarkable offer is founded on the long record of cures of the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. If there is an invalid woman, suffering from female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of womb, or from leucorrhea who has used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription without complete success, the proprietors of that medicine would like to hear from such person—and it will be to her advantage to write them as they offer, in perfect good faith, a reward of \$500 for any case of the above maladies which they cannot cure. No other medicine for woman's ills is possessed of the unparalleled curative properties that would warrant its makers in making such an offer.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd, at their convent, "Our Lady of the Woods," Carthage, Ohio, use a great deal of Dr. Pierce's medicine; they say, in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce: "We beg to assure you of the great benefit these medicines give our ailing ones. We cannot sufficiently recommend their excellence."

When the druggist says he has something that is as good as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, just tell him, "There's nothing just as good." He says so because he hopes to make a better profit but his own mixtures have not stood the test of long experience and success that Doctor Pierce's medicines have. Then, too, many patent medicines advertised as tonics, contain large quantities of alcohol. Dr. Pierce guarantees that his "Prescription" does not contain a particle of alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser—sent on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps for a copy in paper; 50 stamps in cloth binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It is a good thing to keep Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets in the house. One Pellet is a laxative, two a mild cathartic.



means the least, achievements of the division over which he presides.

There are other lines, such as the administration of the brand system, the compilation of vital statistics, etc., that have been features of the Department's work—features that are not often thrust upon the attention of the public, but yet involving a great deal of labor.

Of course, in carrying this work forward, Dr. Elliott has been very ably supported by an excellent staff, at the head of which is Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman. Mr. Honeyman has been in the Department for several years, at first in a subordinate position, but for the past two and a half years as Deputy Minister. He is known to all as a faithful, competent and painstaking official, and although he has never sought publicity, his executive ability in the office is acknowledged by all who know him.

It is to succeed in such work as this that the new ministers have been called. Hon. W. R. Motherwell who has been selected by Premier Scott as Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, has for the past few years been so much in the public eye as the president of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association that he is known pretty well from one end of Saskatchewan to the other. He possesses an intensely practical knowledge of the needs of the farmer, because he himself has been a western farmer for the past twenty-three years, being one of the earliest settlers north of the Qu'Appelle and one of the most successful of the sturdy army of men who have wrought competencies out of the soil of the province of Saskatchewan. In his capacity as president of the Grain Growers' Association, Mr. Motherwell has had much to do with the revision and better enforcement of the Grain and Inspection Acts, and in this, as well as in his general leadership, he has displayed ability and wisdom. He is well educated, having supplemented his general school training by a two year course at the Ontario Agricultural College, and he is also a ready and forceful debater.

We have less personal acquaintance with the Hon. T. W. Finlay, who has been sworn in as Minister of Agriculture for Alberta. Mr. Finlay, however, for some years has been very actively connected with public affairs at Medicine Hat, having been mayor for two years, and being elevated from that position to a seat in the Legislature. He has had large ranching interests, and is thoroughly conversant with every phase of that industry, an important qualification in view of the fact that the regulations regarding land holdings have never been such as to make for the best permanent development of those parts of his province that will always remain as the "stock country."

It remains for the electors to decide upon the merits of parties, but in the meantime we are pleased to see the organization work of the new Departments of Agriculture in Saskatchewan and Alberta in such able hands.

"A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF."

It is an everyday occurrence for different papers to present opposite opinions upon the same subject. But it is not often that we find a publication so lacking in a decided policy of its own as to allow its different writers to editorially set themselves in array against one another on the same page. Yet even this is not unheard of, as evidence the following quotations from two different articles on the tariff enquiry that appeared side by side in a recent issue of the Farmer's Advocate:—

Writer No. 1:—"The tariff enquiry involves a discussion of the fundamental principle of our colonial political policy. It is practically the only basic principle upon which party politics is based, and to precipitate a discussion

of the subject now is simply to rehearse political opinions."

Writer No. 2—"It is not, any more, a question of party politics, and it is of vital interest to the farmer."

We will do Writer No. 2 credit by saying that he hit the nail pretty squarely on the head, but would suggest that unless the farmers of the West can show more unanimity upon the question of the tariffs that they desire to pay than is displayed by our contemporary they will not be likely to make a very strong case before the Commission. Evidently the opinions held by the writer at Winnipeg do not tally very well with those inserted by the man who fills the pages at London, Ontario.

Farmers are all very busy at this season, but they should not forget to make proper fire guards. The season for heavy losses is at hand, and it is always better to make the guards before the fires start than afterwards.

A despatch from Toronto, dated Sept. 7th, says: "H. B. Cowan, superintendent of agricultural societies, has sent notices to all officials that no games of chance or gambling are to be allowed at the fall fairs. Detectives will attend the fairs and any violations will render the society liable to forfeiture of its government grant." This is the right way to deal with this matter, and until all the government grants of the West are similarly conditioned, we may expect trouble with the "grafters" at the fairs.

We generally prefer to have our subscribers tell about the value of The Nor'-West Farmer, rather than to assume that task ourselves. However, as facts occasionally come under our notice that we know must escape the attention of our readers, a mention of some of these may perhaps be pardoned. We have just finished looking through the last issue of one of the largest and best of our agricultural exchanges—an agricultural journal, by the way, that enjoys a large circulation in one of the most progressive agricultural countries in the world at a subscription rate of \$2.50 per year, payable in advance. This paper, like many others, reprints a few of the best of the articles appearing in its exchanges, and as it has its choice of the agricultural papers of the English speaking world to select from, very naturally these selected articles are adopted from a good many sources, the editors exercising due discrimination. This paper always reproduces a considerable amount of matter from The Nor'-West Farmer, so, out of curiosity, we have counted the number of articles taken from this source that appeared in the one issue. And we found that there were just fifteen of them; at least twice as many, we venture to say, as had been reproduced from any other source. We do not often indulge in such exercises, but mention the facts just as an indication of the standing accorded The Nor'-West Farmer in the editorial office of one of the largest agricultural journals in the world.

I have often heard that it is safer to hear and take counsel than to give it.—Thomas a Kempis.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Manitoba Registered Brand.

D. M., East Bay, Man.—“Where can I get a registered cattle brand, also what is the price of one?”

Answer—By writing the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, you can have a cattle brand design registered. Any good blacksmith should be able to make the branding iron.

Burning Lime.

Subscriber, Keelerville, Assa.—“Will you kindly give me information as to how to build a kiln to burn 1500 bushels of lime at a time? It will need to be fired with coal.”

Answer.—In our issue of April 5, page 329, we gave instructions for building a kiln of 500 bushels capacity. If you intend to burn lime on such an extensive scale as you mention you would do well to employ an expert to build your kiln. If you intend to fire with coal we should advise you to build what is called a draw kiln. This style of kiln is fired from the top, the fresh stone and coal being put in at the top and the lime drawn off at the bottom continuously. This is the most satisfactory kiln, but would need to be built by an experienced man.

Well Cribbing Gives Water Bad Taste.

Subscriber, Glendale, Man.—“Could you please give me a plan to take away the taste of a new crib in a well. I was advised to use tamarack lumber for a crib, and it gives the water so bad a taste that we cannot use it. We have tried putting in lime, with no effect.”

Answer by H. Cater, pump manufacturers, Brandon—Pump the water out as often as possible for a few weeks and it will come all right; also put a ventilator in the well.

Ed. Note.—We may add that we have very seldom, if ever, known of any trouble being experienced where spruce cribbing was used.

Young Horse Chestnut Trees in Carman.

T. Kernighan, of Carman, Man., sends us the following letter that we take the liberty of publishing:—

“In your issue of June 20, I noticed that a correspondent asked if the horse chestnut would mature in this climate, and that you replied to the effect that you never saw one in the West. The first time you are in Carman call on me and I will show you half a dozen from two to three feet high, grown from seed. These have now come through two winters without the least damage. I believe they are perfectly hardy and will make a very handsome shade tree.”

Planting Apple Trees.

W. A., Neepawa, Man.—“Will you kindly describe the best method of planting and winter protection of apple trees. I have purchased a few of the hardy varieties. Should they be planted on the east or south side of a bluff? The land slopes slightly to the North.”

Answer.—We do not know whether or not your trees will arrive this fall. If they do, do not set them out this year, but “heel them in” until spring. That is, bury them root and trunk with a foot or more of soil. Do not put them in a place where the water will stand in the spring, but if the soil is dry this fall soak

it just before the frost comes by throwing on a barrel of water. Then throw a little strawy manure over the pile to hold the snow. If you plant apple trees this fall, they will be dry enough to burn before spring. When you plant the trees in the spring, lean them a little toward the south so as to help to prevent sun scald. They should be protected on both north and west sides, and on the east and south as well, and if you could have planted a shelter belt on the remaining sides of the ground and given it a couple of years of a start you would have had better chances of success. However, you might help matters for the first year or two by planting a few rows of corn or sunflowers, leaving the stalks through the winter to gather the snow.

The Points of the Berkshire.

Subscriber, Petrel, Man.—1. “Will you kindly give the points of a Berkshire pig? 2. Would you give me some hints on examining a horse for soundness?”

Answer.—The following is the standard of excellence adopted by the American Berkshire Breeders' Association:—

Color—Black, with white on feet, face, tip of tail and an occasional splash on arm 4
Face and Snout—Short, the former fine and well dishd, and broad between the eyes 7
Eye—Very clear, rather large, dark hazel or grey 2
Ear—Generally almost erect, but sometimes inclined forward with advancing age; medium size; thin and soft 4
Jowl—Full and heavy, running well back on neck 4
Neck—Short and broad on top . . . 4
Hair—Fine and soft; medium thickness 3
Skin—Smooth and pliable 4
Shoulder—Thick and even, broad on top and deep through chest . . 7
Back—Broad, short and straight; ribs well sprung, coupling close to hips 8
Side—Deep and well let down; straight on bottom lines 6
Flank—Well back and low down on leg, making nearly straight line with lower part of side . . . 5
Loin—Full and wide 9
Ham—Deep and thick, extending well up on back, and holding thickness well down to hock . . 10
Tail—Well set up on back; tapering and not coarse 2
Legs—Short, straight, and strong, set wide apart, with hoofs erect and capable of holding good weight 5
Symmetry—Well proportioned throughout, depending largely on condition 6
Condition—In a good healthy growing state; not over-fed 5
Style—Attractive, spirited, indicative of thorough breeding and constitutional vigor 5

Total 100
The Berkshire Society of Great Britain has issued to the leading Agricultural Show Societies the following instructions as guides to judges in making their awards:

“We recommend that a perfectly black face, or a black foot, or black tail should disqualify a pig in a show yard. White or sandy spots on the top or sides of the animal, or a decidedly white ear should be disqualifications. White on the ear or under the throat or on the underline of the body should be considered objectionable. Either too much or too little white in the place of the recognized markings should be an objection, also to be noted in the competition.”

2. In examining the horse for soundness it is well to follow some regular order of procedure instead of depending upon any hap-hazard examination. An expert horseman will detect unsoundness quite readily, but the novice must needs give the animal a very careful examination, lest he should overlook some defect.

Commencing with the head, the nostrils should be noted. The interior

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Claremont, Ont., Aug. 5th, 1905.

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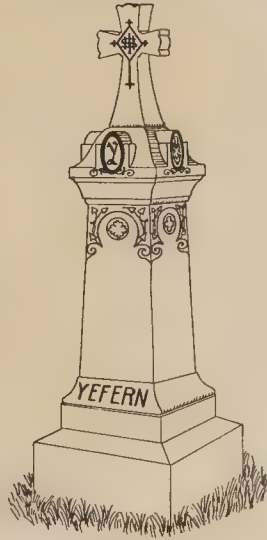
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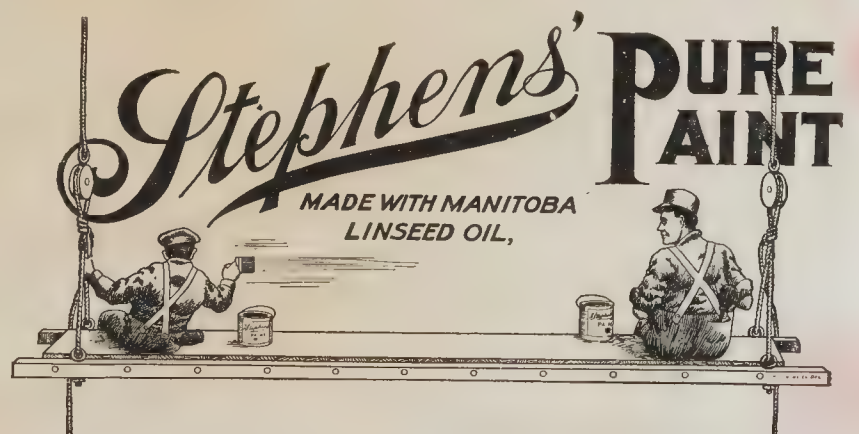
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of the nostril should be a bright pink color; and there should be no discharge. If there is a discharge of any kind, glanders or distemper may be suspected, although not necessarily present. Examine the eye to see if the vision is not in any way impaired. The horse will sometimes show by his action whether or not he sees well; lifting the feet high from the ground and picking the way carefully is generally a symptom of defective vision. Shifting the hand gently before the eye and feinting to slap the horse in the eye may also be resorted to. The hands should be moved slowly; if the movement is too vigorous, the horse will notice it because of the increased draft occasioned on the eye or the face.

Passing back to the shoulder, the healthy condition of the muscle on the shoulder blade should be noted. A wasting of the muscle on the shoulder blade would indicate sweeney. Examine the point of the elbow for capped elbows or shoe-boils, which, although not a serious defect, are always objectionable. Note also the knees, whether or not there is any indication of broken knees occasioned by stumbling. Passing down to the cannon, examine for splints, which consist of a bony enlargement on the cannon. They are usually found on the inside and nearly half way between the knee and the fetlock joint. If the splint is located near the back part of the cannon in such a way as to interfere with the tendon, it is more likely to cause lameness than if well forward on the leg. Splints on colts need not be taken seriously, as they will frequently disappear later.

Examine the pasterns for ringbone, which consists of a bony enlargement between the hoof head and the fetlock joint. The enlargement may extend all the way around the pastern, or it may not. Usually the enlargement is quite noticeable, although it is always wise to examine with the hand in order to detect small or incipient cases. Ringbone may sometimes, but rarely, be located below the coronet, in which case it is usually harder to detect, although a horse with this form of ringbone will nearly always be noticeably lame.

The feet should also be examined for side bones. These are usually located on the coronet toward the hind quarter of the front feet. They are seldom found on the hind feet. The upper portion of the coronet on the hind quarter of the foot should feel below the thumb like a piece of rubber. When side-bones are present this cartilage becomes hardened into a bony substance with more or less enlargement. The foot should be examined for quarter cracks or sand-cracks, which consist of a crack in the hoof extending in some cases from the coronet to the sole. Note the sole of the foot for thrush, a diseased condition of the frog.

Passing back to the hind limbs, examine the hock for thoroughpin. This consists of a soft puffy enlargement in the rear portion of the leg above the point of the hock and between the tendon and the bone. If pressure is applied to the thoroughpin on the outside of the limb, a bulging will be produced on the inside, and vice-versa. Also look for curb, which consists of an enlargement of the ligaments on the back portion of the leg just below the point of the hock. By looking at the leg from the side the presence of curb will easily be detected.

Next examine for bone or jack spavin, which occurs on the inside of the hock joint and consists of a bony enlargement on the inside of the joint. It may be detected by taking up a position in front of the horse and examining the hocks from between the front legs. If there is any unevenness, or any unnatural enlargement, it will usually be readily detected from this point of view. It is always wise, of course, to examine with the hand as well as with the eye. Bog spavin occurs in the same region, and consists of a soft, puffy enlargement.

Having looked the horse over in this way, he should next be tested for his wind. The best way is to have the

horse ridden or driven at a good smart pace for a hundred yards or so, then suddenly stopped; and if his wind is in any way impaired it will easily be noticed. If the horse is sound, there should be no wheezing or whistling in the nostrils, or any unnatural heaving or bellows-like motion in the flank or abdomen.

Prize Lists.

Agricola, Manitoba.—“About two years ago I wrote you a letter on ‘Agricultural Societies, and Appointing Judges to Move on Circuit,’ which you published with favorable comment. I believe the subsequent attitude of The Farmer has been largely instrumental in bringing about the system then advocated; and many societies, our own included, are making use of these judges, who will not only award the honors but will state their reasons for their placing. This is a move in the right direction; but we still have the fixing of the prize lists to contend with. What would you think of an agricultural society who publish a prize list such as I send by this mail, offering \$57 in all for heavy draft horses over 1600 lbs., of which we have very few indeed in the district; and \$32 in all for agricultural horses, of which we have some hundreds? Then comes the fad of \$167 for ponies, roadsters, etc., any of which a farmer who wishes to prosper would better let alone, as he could purchase two of such for the value of one decent agricultural horse at any time. This prize list is, I believe, arranged by a sub-committee of three, one of whom is interested in heavy draft horses, one in roadsters, etc., and the other probably has no horse at all. You will notice that all the horses are classified by height and weight alone, breed not being mentioned. Do you not think with me that this is a very faulty list from an agricultural point of view, and had not the name ‘agricultural’ better be struck out altogether? A remark from you may prevent a number of other societies from making such errors in the arranging of their own lists.”

Answer.—We believe that agricultural societies in apportioning their prize money among the live stock classes should award the largest prizes in the breeding classes, and especially in those classes that it is most desirable to encourage. If \$57 is given for prizes in heavy draft breeding classes, and the prize list calls for certificate of registration, we should say that \$32 is quite enough to give for general purpose or agricultural horses for which no certificate of registration is demanded. By Agricola's own argument, the relative market values of

the animals shown in the respective classes would justify even a greater difference in the prize money than is mentioned in this instance. We are in accord with Agricola that \$167 for ponies and roadsters is disproportionate to the prizes given for draft and agricultural horses, whether we base our calculations on their relative commercial values or on their relative importance to agriculture. Although we think it well to stipulate in the prize list for weight and height standards, these, of course, are not enough; type and breeding must also be considered, but in this matter the association must rely largely upon the discretion of the judge.

Getting Rid of Bedbugs.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.—“This spring I took a farm and since the warm weather has commenced bedbugs have appeared in the rooms in large quantities. My wife and myself are extremely anxious to get rid of the nuisance. The walls were repapered this spring. The house is about four years old, made of lumber, and is only one storey high. I should feel deeply grateful if you can publish a reliable remedy, as the trouble is very annoying.”

Answer.—There are different ways of killing bedbugs, but probably the most effective method is by fumigating with cyanide of potassium. This must be done with extreme care, as the gas given off is very fatal, and the least carelessness may result in the loss of human life. Another method is by sulphur fumigation. We give below advice in regard to these two treatments as given by Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa. He says:

“A remedy for these troublesome vermin is to fumigate the room where they occur with cyanide of potassium and sulphuric acid. This is a very dangerous process, and should only be done by grown up people who understand the danger of the materials they are using. The way to do the work is to calculate the number of cubic feet in the room by measuring the length, the width and the height, and multiplying these figures together. This will give you the number of cubic feet. Thus a room 10 feet long, by 6 wide and 10 high, would give 600 cubic feet; and the amount of chemicals required is one ounce of cyanide of potassium and one ounce of sulphuric acid for every 100 cubic feet. The sulphuric acid is mixed with three ounces of water for each ounce of acid and the whole placed in a large stone crock. The cyanide is then tied in a thin paper bag and placed on a piece of shingle laid across the top of the jar. To this bag of cyanide a piece

of string is tied, long enough to reach to the door. When all is ready, pull the string so that the cyanide drops into the jar containing the sulphuric acid and water. This will immediately set free the very poisonous hydrocyanic acid gas, which will destroy immediately any animal that breathes it. Close the door tightly and stuff rags or cotton batting around the edges, so that none of the poisonous gas can escape, and leave the room closed for an hour or two. Before doing this work all cracks of windows and other crevices through which the gas could escape must be plugged, and provision must be made for opening the window of the room from the outside, so that it can be done without the operator having to breathe any of the poisonous gas while doing so. Pushing up with a pole from beneath or pulling up by means of a strong pulley above the window, will answer. After the window has been opened for half an hour, the door may then be opened, care being taken not to breathe any of the gas that might remain in the room. It must be remembered always that a single inhalation of this poisonous gas is sufficient to kill a grown up person; and, if any of the cyanide of potassium is left over without being used, it should be buried deeply in the ground away from all sources of water supply. The residue which is left in the jar after fumigating should also be buried, but is not nearly so poisonous as the untreated cyanide.

“On account of the great danger attending the use of cyanide, I prefer three or four fumigations with sulphur, which is effective and very much cheaper than the above. In burning sulphur, always leave plenty of room in the metal vessel in which it is ignited, so that when the sulphur fuses it may not run over and set fire to the house. Sulphur should always be burnt in a metal vessel placed in a much larger one containing either water or an inch or two of earth.”

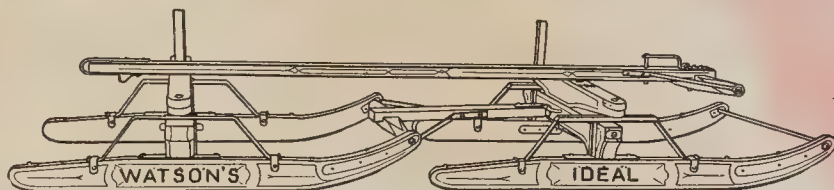
Queries Regarding the Prairie Wolf.

M. A., Grenfell, Assa.—1. “Are prairie wolves getting larger? If so, can you please give me the reason? 2. Are they crossing with the timber wolves?”

Answer by Geo. E. Atkinson, naturalist, Portage la Prairie.—1. “I am not aware that there has been any increase in size in prairie wolves, unless the same may be caused by a more easily secured and superior standard of food from the yards of the neighboring stock and poultry raisers. 2. I have no record of their crossing with the timber wolf.”

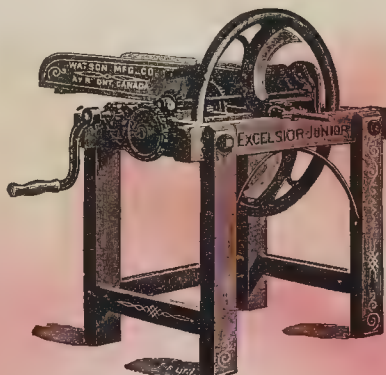
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Home Cheese Making.

X. X., Turtle Mountain, Man.—“Can I make cheese at home? If so, what apparatus will I require to make good cheese? How many pounds of milk does it require to make a pound of cheese? Where can I get a book on cheesemaking?”

Answer.—Instructions for making cheese at home were given on page 62 of our issue of Jan. 20 and on page 425 of our issue of May 5. From ten to twelve pounds of milk are required for a pound of cheese, varying with the quality of the milk and the skill of the maker. Canadian Dairying, by Dean, and A.B.C. of Cheesemaking, by Monrad, would both be useful to you. They may be had at this office; the price of the former is \$1.00, and of the latter 50c.

Low or High Wheels

Constant Reader, Birds Hill, Man.—“Which has the lightest draft, a wagon with low wheels or one with high wheels, the tires being of the same width?”

Answer.—Other things being equal, high wheels afford the lighter draft. For more complete information, see article on page 541 of our issue of June 5.

Curing Tobacco.

Subscriber, The Pas, Sask.—“All your subscribers here have an excellent crop of tobacco. None of us know how to cure it. Would you be kind enough to give us full particulars when it should be cut and how to treat it afterwards?”

Answer.—A bulletin issued by the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, contains the following instructions for harvesting and curing tobacco:

When the leaves approach maturity they gradually lose their dark green color and assume a yellowish hue, which in some varieties is mottled with deeper markings of the same color. The ends of the leaves become swollen, and the substance of the leaf feels thick and gummy. At this stage the tip of the leaf becomes somewhat brittle and the midrib will usually break with a clean fracture if the tip is sharply doubled back; leaves are then ready for harvesting. The usual method is to cut the plant down nearly to the ground and suspend the stalk, with its leaves attached, in a suitable drying house where, when dry, the leaves are stripped and packed. The other method that is sometimes followed by those who cultivate tobacco on a small scale, or where labor is plentiful and cheap, is to strip the leaves from the plants in the field, gathering them as they mature, and stringing them on twine or wires attached to laths or strips in such a manner as to allow each strip with its load of leaves to be handled separately. These are then placed in a drying house to cure. By this process a better quality of leaf is obtained, but at a larger cost for labor.

Cutting should begin as soon as the dew is off the plants in the morning. Cut with a hatchet or suitable knife, grasp the stalk with the left hand and bend it well to the left so as to expose the lower part of the stalk, and sever with the knife near the surface of the ground, letting the stalk drop over without doubling the leaves under. Lay the plants on the ground to wilt for an hour or two or until the leaves lose their brittleness and can be handled without breaking.

Tobacco must not be allowed to lie in a pile, as it will heat. Hang up to dry as soon as possible. A house 30x24 feet so arranged as to hang the tobacco in four tiers, will give drying accommodation to an acre of tobacco. Such buildings should be supplied at the base with a number of doors affording openings large enough to admit air freely, and ventilators should be provided above.

Holstein Breeders Fear Discrimination in Freight Rates and Present Their Case.

The Nor'-West Farmer has in a number of its past issues devoted a good deal of space to support the schemes of the “nationalization” of the live stock records of Canada. Most of the breed associations have complied with the prescribed requirements, and now have their offices centred in the buildings of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, however, has not yet made any such change, and its head office remains at St. George, Ontario. We have received from the secretary a copy of a memorial being forwarded by the association to the Railway Commission, and have been requested to publish it in full in order that interested breeders may understand the reasons for the association's failure to allow its offices to be removed to Ottawa, and its arguments as to why the special freight rates on railways should not be withdrawn from breeders shipping stock upon the certificates furnished by this association. We publish the memorial below:

To the Chairman and Members, Railway Commission, Ottawa:

Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, an organization representing at least 500 breeders of pure bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, and having a paid up membership of over 200, whose organized purpose is to keep the records of the pedigrees, the records of the proven performances, and all other valuable data concerning this breed, and to promote the best interests of Holstein-Friesian cattle and their owners in the Dominion of Canada, we desire to lay before your honorable body some information regarding the formation of Canadian National Records for live stock, and the threatened withdrawal by the railways of the reduced freight rates on pure bred stock not registered under the national scheme.

Our apprehensions are largely based upon statements made by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, F. W. Hodson, at meetings of the various live stock associations last winter, and officially reported in the “Farm-ing world” in February, 1905 (a copy of which is attached). The address may be found at pages 129 to 132 and the passages relating particularly to freight rates are marked.

Our association is negotiating with the Hon. Minister of Agriculture in regard to moving our office to Ottawa, but thus far we have not decided to do so, and we fear that the railways may undertake to discriminate between animals registered in our herd book and those registered at Ottawa. The correspondence with the railway officials, quoted by Mr. Hodson, is not at all convincing to us, and we are satisfied that there is a great deal more in this than appears on the surface. We should like very much to see the correspondence which led up to that quoted. In the meantime kindly allow us to state our position. The Holstein-Friesian Association has always taken a strong stand in favor of Dominion rather than Provincial Records. When this Association started a herd book in 1891, all the other records in Canada were provincial in character and were maintained under the auspices of provincial departments of agriculture. Although invited to do so, the Holstein-Friesian Association refused to become connected with other associations representing competitive breeds and affiliated with the Ontario Department of Agriculture. From 1895 to 1900 we were constantly agitating for legislation providing for the Dominion incorporation of live stock record associations and it was in consequence of our action that the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, in 1900 introduced and put through parliament an act respecting the incorporation of live stock record associations. The Holstein-Friesian Association was the first to solicit and secure Dominion incorporation under this act, and we maintain that for the past five years we have been in every respect a national organization. We have never asked or received aid from any government, but have prospered solely on account of the loyal support of the breeders of our cattle in every province of the Dominion.

Early in 1904 the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, through his live stock commissioner, Mr. Hodson, invited representatives from the various live stock associations to meet at Ottawa and discuss a scheme for the consolidation and nationalization of all Canadian records, so that there might be but one recognized record for each breed in Canada. The Holstein-Friesian Association sent delegates to this convention, held at Ottawa in March, 1904, and heartily supported the general principles of the national scheme, after hearing the Hon. Minister of Agriculture outline his connection with the movement in the following explicit terms:

“As a department neither myself nor my officers desire or propose to take any part in formulating the decisions of this meeting; our desire and object is to enable you, gentlemen, to get together and lay your views before one another, to discuss the subjects and formulate your desires; it is not our part to indicate what these desires, these

reforms, these new movements, if any, should be. It is for you, gentlemen, to control these great interests. You who are the live stock breeders of Canada should decide what is in the interests of your industries; it is not for us as officers of the department, whose duty it will be to try to carry through the desires which you express, to indicate in any way what these desires ought to be. Therefore, I wish you to feel, entirely and wholly, that, in calling this meeting together, neither myself nor my department have had anything in view beyond the best interests of the live stock breeders of Canada.”

The convention was unanimous in approval of national records, provided that there was no interference by the Department of Agriculture with the general policy, officers or funds of the record associations.

It soon became apparent that the Live Stock Commissioner, whose actions evidently were actuated by personal lust of power, was doing his utmost to drag the association into a scheme under which he would practically have absolute control of their funds and policy.

Breeders had trusted the Minister of Agriculture in spite of their almost universal lack of confidence in Mr. Hodson, but they soon became uneasy and suspicious. The Shorthorn Association, the largest and most powerful in Canada, declared at their annual meeting in January, 1905, that they would not go into Mr. Hodson's scheme.

By a remarkable coincidence the Joint Freight Association thereupon announced, through Mr. Hodson, that the half-rates hitherto given for the transportation of pure bred stock would be cut off on June 1st, 1905, unless the associations accepted the national record scheme. No complaint has ever been made to the officers of the Holstein-Friesian Association by railway officials regarding the shipment of animals on the strength of improper certificates of registry, and we believe that the same may be said of the other recognized record associations. Mr. Hodson has no special facilities for knowing whether animals are shipped on proper certificates or not, yet he has frequently made statements at meetings and in conversation indicating that shipments on spurious certificates were quite common. We are satisfied that there is practically no basis for such charges; in fact, we know that his statements in regard to some large breeders were absolutely baseless, yet it is evidently upon such information that the freight officers have threatened to cancel the half rates. This threat proved a powerful lever in coercing the other record associations when their annual meetings were held in February last.

In addition to this, it was quite evident that these meetings had been packed with men whose membership fees and expenses had been paid by some one in order to secure their votes for the national record scheme, and by such methods as these resolutions favoring Mr. Hodson's scheme were put through, and committees, in many cases of Mr. Hodson's own selection, were appointed to meet him at Ottawa and arrange details. A special meeting of the Shorthorn Association was summoned and a similar resolution put through, in spite of the opposition of a majority of the executive board.

A meeting of the committees appointed from the various associations was called at Ottawa April 19-20, but in sending out invitations, Mr. Hodson, for some reason, absolutely ignored the Holstein-Friesian Association, which had passed a resolution favoring national records and had named delegates to attend the meeting. It was not until this association had sent a memorial to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that we were given an opportunity to come into a scheme that had been matured a month before without any reference to us.

At a meeting in Ottawa (April 19-20) the delegates representing the other associations formed a national board to manage the records and appointed an executive committee composed of a few men peculiarly susceptible to Mr. Hodson's influence and through them he practically dominates all the records; this, too, in spite of the terms of the agreement between the Hon. Minister of Agriculture and the affiliated associations, which expressly provides that there shall be no such interference by officers of the department.

The majority of the associations have removed their offices to Ottawa and have come under the national record board. Their secretaries have become simply registrars—clerks for recording pedigrees. We have always demanded a great deal more than this of our secretary. He is a practical farmer and breeder; a large part of his time is taken up in promoting the interests of our breed by contributing articles to the press, by encouraging the official testing of cows for milk and butter, etc. We have, therefore, decided objections to being coerced into submitting our business to the management of a committee composed largely of Shorthorn breeders, who are now and always have been our strongest competitors. Again, our secretary cannot at once tear up his office at St. George and remove to Ottawa, as he is the owner of a farm and herd of cattle, and the secretaryship is only a part of his business. The salary paid him by the association (\$550 per annum), while adequate under present conditions, would not be more than half enough to support him in Ottawa, and the association would not pay a greatly increased salary for the amount of work done.

To recapitulate, we declare that we are already a national association of high standing, that the accuracy of our records has never been questioned by the railways or any one else; that we are in favor of proper

inspection of our certificates of registry by the Dominion Department of Agriculture; but we decline to submit to the coercion of the Live Stock Commissioner, tear up our business arrangements at almost a week's notice (for we were not consulted by him or any one representing him until May 23rd last), and affiliate with a number of other associations, with whom, in the nature of things, we are and must be a competitor. This is a serious matter for us and we do not want to take any hasty or inconsiderate action.

We trust that if the railways attempt to discriminate between this association and other so-called national associations you will have this matter thoroughly investigated by your traffic officer.

Signed on behalf of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

MATT. RICHARDSON, President.
G. W. CLEMONS, Sec.-Treas.

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September.

Who doth not love the soft September days
When summer lingers lovingly, and fain
Would say farewell? But with her train
Of winged subjects in the golden haze
She vanishes so silently, we raise
No cry of anguish, for no parting pain
Disturbs our bliss—our loss we count
but gain.
Yet, e'en while dear September's name we
praise,
The swallow tempts his wings to longer
flight;
The grasses fade; the brown leaves
flutter down;
Full ripe the thistle tops and milkweed
blows
Sail far aloft on airy pinions light,
And haste to catch at fleeing summer's
gown—
Stay!—Hath she gone? The faint wind
sighs—
Who knows?"

—Everybody's Magazine.

Will Investigate Wheat Rust.

Farmers whose crops were struck last year with the wheat rust will be interested in the announcement that the United States Bureau of Plant Industry has employed E. M. Freeman, of the University of Minnesota, to devote his entire time to the study of rusts of the cereal crops and grasses. Mr. Freeman has already won a reputation for investigations of this kind, both in Minnesota and in England. This subject has already been investigated by several gentlemen, among them Prof. Carleton, of the Department of Agriculture, Dr. Arthur, of the Indiana Experiment Station, Professor Bolley, of the Agricultural College of North Dakota, and others.

The scientists who have studied this disease have so far met with almost insuperable difficulties. The only method of prevention known at present lies in the introduction and breeding of varieties resistant to rust, but work along this line has been so successful that a number of varieties are now known to be almost entirely rust proof. It is believed that some of the best new varieties originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station have given larger average yields and values per acre when tried there through a long series of years, largely because of their resistance to these dread diseases—for there are more than one species of the minute plants which cause this disease. Particularly enough, however a variety of grain that may be fairly rust resistant in one country may not possess that quality in the same measure, comparatively, when tried in another country and under another set of conditions.

Besides co-operating with the various breeders of grain and the state and national experiment stations, Prof. Freeman will make a minute study of the life history of this disease and will study the relations of the tissues of the host plants to the disease. Strange as it may seem, the scientists who have worked on these little pests have not as yet learned how they propagate in the early spring, except that in the case of the orange leaf rust—which really causes the least damage—it is known that the summer spores can live over winter and may start this rust the following season; but it is not known how the black spores of the stem rust, which live over winter, infect the growing plants and produce the thread-like growth in the tissue of the host plant which produces the yellow spores that rapidly multiply and spread the disease. Prof. Bolley surmises that these yellow spores of the black stem rust may also live over winter further to the southward, and that being very light, they may be borne northward by the spring winds and thus infect the spring wheat crop. The operations of these little pests are not confined to the fields of North America. Australia has had a good deal more trouble than we have ever had from this source and at one

time had a commission to study them. The rusts are injurious in Europe, though there they have not been so harmful as in America.

Industrial Development in the West.

By J. R. C. Honeyman, Regina.

(Intended for a former issue.)

In these days, when our old friend "the man in the street" is complacently prophesying, to the edification of the newspapers and the stranger within our gates, forty bushels of wheat to the acre, and when the Joneses are thinking up which particular scare tap to turn on at the appropriate moment, it seems not far short of les majeste to say, at any time, anything which might appear to detract in any way from the dignity of King Wheat, monarch, for the time at least, of these western plains. Nevertheless, we cannot altogether blind our eyes to the fact that his rule, though at the present kindly enough, has a tendency to become autocratic, and that sooner or later he must learn—with other autocrats—that methods of government and systems of agriculture must adapt themselves to the spirit of the age, if we are to avoid either political, social, or economic disaster.

We are inclined to talk largely and, I fear, somewhat bumptiously of the possibilities of the West as a wheat producing country. That fine old mouth-filling phrase, "Granary of the Empire," whatever it may mean, has become the staple aphorism of the gushing journalist and the budding politician. Not infrequently, too, the statement has appeared in print that,

quickly and certainly to the impoverishment of a country than the unrestrained exportation of its natural productions as raw material. For instance, with every ton of wheat exported goes some 600 lbs. of offal, of which the bulk is sold in England at eighty shillings a ton and upward, thus robbing our cattle of foodstuffs that ought to go to finish them, and our land of fertilising material that ought to go towards the production of future crops. A glance at the table given below will make this clear and will enable anyone to make a simple calculation and arrive at an idea of just what our present export wheat trade is costing the country.

Further, there is the loss of humus, the exhaustion of the reserve of soil moisture and the other deleterious chemical and mechanical changes induced in the soil by continuous cropping. There is also the loss of wages which should go into the pockets of our own millers and mechanics, and the constant tendency to deterioration of our seed supply brought about by our system of selling on grade.

Turning to our cattle industry, we find that the limit above referred to would appear to have been already reached. The export cattle trade has for the past few years been in a most unsatisfactory condition from a producer's point of view, while the expenses attached to it have steadily increased. There is nothing, however, in all that has been said to worry over. All that is necessary is to bow to the inexorable law that manufacturing industries must follow closely the footsteps of the agriculturist and the stockman on our western prairies as they have done elsewhere. Diversified methods of farming will speedily follow the establishment of mills and fac-

DIGESTIBLE AND FERTILISING MATERIAL IN WHEAT OFFAL.

Kind of Offal.	Digestible nutrients in 100 lbs.			Fertilising constituents in 1,000 lbs.		
	Protein	Carbo-hydrates	Fats	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Bran	12.9	40.1	3.4	28.2	13.5	5.9
Shorts	12.2	50.0	3.8	26.3	9.5	6.3
Middlings	12.8	53.0	2.2	24.4	11.7	8.4
Screenings	9.8	51.0	2.4			
Scourings	11.6					

within a comparatively short time, Western Canada would produce as much wheat annually as does the United States at the present time. To such persons as have given mature consideration to the facts of agricultural and economic history, such speculations must appear to be the creatures of a disordered imagination; but unfortunately they have been spooned to an indiscriminating public by that insatiable enemy of the statistician the newspaper interview fiend, and have also found support in quarters where more scientific vision might have been confidently looked for—a circumstance explicable only on the theory that a species of mental aberration seems, at least at one period of their lives, to occur to men of the highest intellectual calibre and attainments, the result of some obscure psychological condition, of which recent examples will suggest themselves to the thoughtful reader.

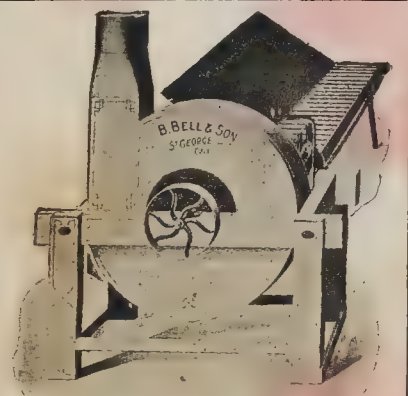
It is not, however, the purpose of the writer, at the present time, to enter into a discussion of this most important question. The wheat-producing capabilities of our magnificent country cannot be comprehensively dealt with within the limits of a paragraph or two, but there are certain influences at work and certain natural laws controlling that have an important bearing on the subject, which we cannot here altogether ignore. It may be laid down as a general principle that while the primitive industries of a country such as this must of necessity be the production of grain and live cattle on a considerable scale for export, there is a limit beyond which business cannot be successfully conducted under such crude conditions. There is nothing, probably, that tends more

toories and agriculture generally will adapt itself to supplying the requirements of a large and increasing industrial population.

Our first manufactures will naturally be those depending more directly on the farmer for their supplies of raw material. These will be divided into two classes: those in which grain or other produce of the soil supplies the raw material, and those in which animals or their produce do so. Among the former may be classed flour mills, breweries, linseed oil mills, flax mills, starch factories, beet sugar factories, and distilleries. Among the latter, meat packing establishments—with all the subsidiary industries for dealing with their by-products—tanneries, woolen mills, cheese and butter factories. These again must act and react favorably on each other and on agriculture. With the increase in the number of flour mills will come more plentiful and cheaper offal, which, with the cake obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of linseed oil, will provide facilities for the proper finishing of our range cattle, enabling us to put them on the British market in better condition and obtain better prices. Flax mills and straw board factories will turn our waste material into sources of revenue, while the former will provide material for linen factories; starch factories will take part of our surplus wheat and encourage the cultivation of potatoes; while distilleries—not for the purpose of making whiskey, but for the manufacture of alcohol for burning in stoves, use in motor cars, and other industrial purposes—will furnish a ready and profitable market for our lower grade wheats. Meat packing establishments will turn into money not only the carcasses but the offal—

nothing will be wasted. Woolen mills will stimulate the now languishing sheep industries, while tanneries will furnish material for subsidiary industries that will occur to the reader. It is unnecessary to elaborate further or to point out the changes in method that must follow industrial developments of the kind indicated above. This is no pipe dream. It is the history of many States of the Union, which will be repeated in our own West, and, if the writer is not vastly mistaken, many of those who read these lines will live to see it take place. Countries and provinces must march with the times; and events move quickly in this twentieth century.

Meantime we should do well to get rid of the notion that the western provinces of Canada are divinely appointed to furnish wheat for the rest of mankind. We have a greater and a nobler destiny: the establishment of a race of happy and contented people; and this we can best accomplish by exercising that wise foresight which will husband our natural resources, discouraging the speculative wheat-grower, who takes the cream of the land and gives nothing in return, and building up, by financial aid or otherwise, those industries that walk hand in hand with agriculture and contribute so much to the making of a nation.



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Seed Fruit Growing in the Red River Valley.

The following paper, read by Wyman Elliot before the Red River Valley Horticultural Society, contains a good deal of advice and information that may be applied upon any farm in this country:—

I desire to develop this subject under several headings. First of all, I will take

ENVIRONMENT.

Environment is a condition, natural or created, by which living forms are influenced or modified in their growth or development. The improvement of prairie environment is secured when you plant a seed, cutting or small tree from which a large tree will grow; you plant another, and you further improve the environment; plant a thousand trees and you improve the environment many fold. It is said two swallows do not make spring, but when you see whole flocks of them you know spring has come and the cold blasts of winter have departed. When we see a home with not a tree in sight we shiver, but when we see another nestled behind a good substantial windbreak we think that man, wife and family and every living creature on the place has an enjoyable environment and if, perchance, he has a garden, the trees, vegetables and flowers thrive, grow luxuriantly and give good returns, each of its kind.

If the man with the shivery home has an idea come to him after attending this horticultural meeting, he will plant some trees, seeds or cuttings, and perhaps his ambition may lead him to plant a few fruit trees or small fruits. Just stop and think what a struggle those fruit trees and small fruits will have for existence with the cold blasts of winter, the sirocco south winds of summer and the uncongenial prairie conditions with which to contend.

The man of thrift and foresight who has the substantial windbreak, which protects and creates a congenial environment, after attending this horticultural meeting, like his slothful neighbor, thinks he can give added comfort and pleasure to his family by planting out a few fruit trees, some strawberries, raspberries, or a row or two of currants and gooseberries; and the good wife also pleads for just a little space for flowers, annuals and herbaceous perennials, a lilac and honeysuckle, yes! and a hardy rose or two. Now, do you think these trees, flowers and shrubs are likely to make a sickly, unhealthy growth? No, they have fallen into good, intelligent hands that have up-to-date ideas, that have created a congenial environment and will care for and cultivate whatever they place within this charmed circle.

PLANT BREEDING.

Plant breeding is the process of producing new varieties of the same species of fruit tree, small fruit, grain, vegetable or flower plants, descended from a similar ancestor, by cross-fertilization with pollen from the bloom of some other plant akin by nature, with inherent qualities dissimilar or alike, thereby blending the characteristic elements of each in growth and quality in a new form. Dr. Wm. Saunders, of Ottawa, says: "In a general way, crosses in fruit inherit their constitution largely from the pistillate or female parent; while the quality and flavor of the fruit is much influenced by the other sex." If this rule as stated by Dr. Saunders holds true, the amateur plant breeder has, in some degree, a key to greater success in the future.

You have, by this time, discovered I am not keeping close to the subject given me. The old adage is, "First make your cage, then catch your bird." So I, by way of preliminary, have started with environment, then given a short definition of plant breeding.

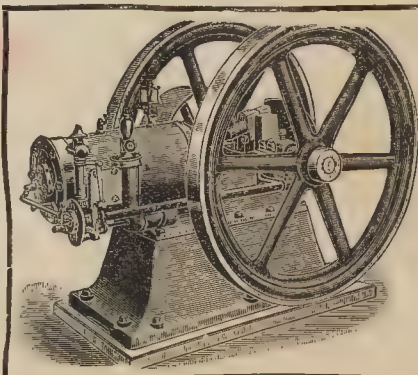
If you will pardon me, I desire to call your attention to a few of the forest or shade trees adapted to use for windbreaks, which are easily propagated from seed. The soft maple and white elm ripen their seed in May and grow very readily when planted soon after they ripen in moist soil

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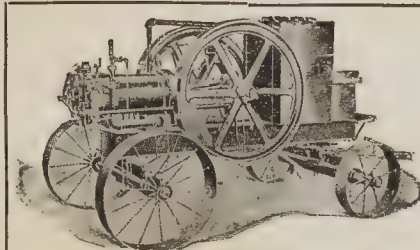
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with two or three inches of covering. The green ash and box elder ripen their seed in September and are usually planted in the fall and some protection given, by mulching, to keep them from mice, squirrels and washing out during fall, winter and spring.

Growing fruit trees, vines and small fruits from seed is a much more complicated process, and greater care must be exercised in saving and preparing this seed that it shall not be dried too much before sowing. Apple and plum seed, as soon as taken from the fruit, should be only partially dried, then placed in some close receptacle, mixed with damp sand or soil to cover them from the light and air, and if not sown in the fall this receptacle should be placed where the seed will freeze and thaw several times and then remain frozen or very cool till time of sowing in spring, to insure best results.

The same rule prevails with seed of the currant, raspberry, strawberry and gooseberry, only they do not need freezing to insure germination.

There are some kinds of seed, as mountain ash, hawthorn, high bush cranberry and nearly all the nut seeds, that require special manipulation, or

they will remain in the ground two years I have had apple and plum seed that did not grow till the second year.

The care and sowing of seed is only a small part of the work in producing new fruits; the work following is where most cultivators fail, very simple if only continual and thorough cultivation is given.

Perhaps I had better describe the proper way to prepare the soil, sow the seed and cultivate the plants through the first year, the most critical time in their existence. The ground for a good seed bed should be plowed or spaded six to ten inches deep (the latter preferable) when the soil is dry enough to crumble into small particles; then harrowed very fine and level. Stretch a line where seed is to be sown, use a fine toothed steel rake for opening the trench or row, one to two inches deep, depending on the size of seed sown, drawing away the soil just enough to leave it for covering the seed when sown. After covering, tamp the soil over the seed with the head of the rake, enough to make it firm. When sowing the seed, mix a small quantity of radish seed with it, and this will come up

before the fruit seed makes its appearance above ground. When the radishes show the rows, use the garden rake to break the surface of the soil and kill small weeds, growing in the row, thus saving much time in hoeing and hand weeding afterwards. Later cultivate between the rows and stir or loosen the soil near the plants with the garden rake or hoe each week, or oftener if rain intervenes between hoeings. All weeds in the row, large enough to be seen, should be pulled at once, that the plants may have full possession of the ground. Do not attempt to grow a crop of weeds and cultivated plants at the same time, for if you do the weeds are sure to be the best crop and the plants will be a failure or only a partial success.

The time at which the young and tender seedlings appear above the surface of the ground is a very critical period. For some reason, if certain weather conditions prevail, the young seedlings will damp off and die (dusting with air-slacked lime or dry wood ashes is, to some extent, a preventive). The cut worms also come in for their share of the new and tender plants, which may be guarded against by pre-

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paring a tempting bait made from one pound of paris green and one hundred pounds of wheat bran mixed, and wet with sweetened water enough to make the mixture have a lively, crawley appearance. This strewn or sifted alongside of the plants will nearly always destroy them.

Hoing and cultivating should be kept up till about August twentieth, thus giving ample time for the plants to harden and ripen up before winter. Just before the ground freezes bend the young seedlings over and cover four inches deep with dirt, for winter protection, and if sweeping winds are likely to blow off the covering of dirt put on a good heavy mulch of coarse manure. Forest tree seedlings do not necessarily need this covering as they are perfectly hardy, but they will be benefited by such protection and make a better growth the following year.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground the following spring, or about the middle of April, carefully uncover the plants and commence cultivation at once.

Did any of you ever think of the latent possibilities of the seeds from a beautiful, high colored, fine quality apple. Each seed represents an embryo fruit tree, no two of which will produce trees bearing fruit exactly alike, and it is possible for any one of you to plant and by giving the proper environment, cultivation and care, to change the growth of tree, quality and quantity of fruit.

In selecting seeds of fruits for planting in this portion of the country, use none but the hardiest kinds and, if possible, of home growth or from like latitudes. In Bailey's "Evolution of Our Native Fruits," I find the following: "There must be a vast variety for every particular use and locality and soil. If a given variety does not satisfy the ideal of the experimenter, that fact is no proof that it may not be a positive acquisition in some other place or for some other purpose. We shall always need to test varieties to be sure, and the testing must be more exact and personal the more critical we become in our demands. It is out of the many new varieties that we shall find the particular ones that we desire."

"The first attempt, in impressing new species into cultivation, should be to secure a type that will thrive in a given region. The first consideration in breeding apples or plums for the dry plains region, for example, is to secure a type that will endure the climate, the long droughts, the severe winters, the hot summers. This fundamental desideratum may be expected to be found in the indigenous plums rather than in the domesticated types."

With the apple it is quite different, as there are no natural species which are indigenous to this locality. Those best qualified to judge believe we already have varieties that will succeed here; if not, that we shall, by saving seed from the hardiest known kinds, produce those adapted to all the climatic conditions of this region.

In closing these rambling and disjointed thoughts I would leave with you this message. Begin your home upon the prairie by planting wind-breaks to create environment and being careful to plant them far enough from your house and farm buildings to leave ample space for orchard, vegetable and flower garden. And remember, this garden should always be enclosed with a stout, substantial fence to properly protect it from damage by all kinds of stock and poultry.

The Red Deer Advocate says that Jos. Smith, of that district, has threshed a field of fall wheat that yielded 55 bushels to the acre. The land was broken in the spring of 1904, lay fallow during summer, worked and prepared for seed and sown in August.

At the recent fair, Red Deer, Alta., Mr. Nash exhibited no less than 27 different varieties of vegetables. A couple of interesting exhibits belonging to this gentleman were a capicum plant, more commonly known as "pepper plant," and an egg plant, the latter bearing two well shaped eggs about the size of a pigeon egg.

Events to Keep in Mind.

We endeavor to give below as full a list as possible of public events in which farmers and ranchers will be interested. Secretaries of agricultural organizations will kindly inform us of dates of fairs, plowing matches and meetings.

FAIRS.

Strathcona, Alta.	Sept. 21-22
Maple Creek, Assa.	Sept. 26-27
Estevan, Assa.	Sept. 27
Woodlands, Man.	Sept. 27
Kildonan, Man.	Sept. 27-28
Selkirk, Man.	Sept. 27-28
Stonewall, Man.	Sept. 27-28
Birtle, Man.	Sept. 28
New Westminster, B.C. (Dominion Fair)	
Medicine Hat Assa.	Sept. 27-Oct. 7
Plumas, Man.	Sept. 28-29
Kinistino, Sask.	Sept. 29
Saltoats, Assa.	Sept. 29
Vegreville, Alta.	Sept. 29
Broadview Assa.	Oct. 1
Gilbert Plains, Man.	Oct. 3
St. Jean, Man.	Oct. 3
Macleod, Alta.	Oct. 3-4
Rosthern, Sask.	Oct. 4-5
St. Pierre, Man.	Oct. 4
Saskatoon, Sask.	Oct. 4-5
Brokenhead, Man.	Oct. 4-5
Rosthern, Sask.	Oct. 5
Pincher Creek, Alta.	Oct. 5
Russell, Man.	Oct. 5
Austin, Man.	Oct. 6
Headingley, Man.	Oct. 11
Meadow Lea, Man.	Oct. 12
Lloydminster, Sask.	Oct. 12
Grenfell Grain Show	Dec 7

Ohio has been having considerable trouble with grasshoppers.

The Swift Current Sun says that a Mr. McIntosh there turned out a potato in his garden about the first of August that weighed nearly three pounds.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society, on the suggestion from the official representatives of several of the colonies, have decided to hold four further exhibitions of colonial fruits and vegetable products, lasting two days each, on December 5 and 6, 1905, March 22 and 23, June 6 and 7, and December 4 and 5, 1906. The object in fixing these dates is to suit as far as possible the season which is most likely to find the produce of Eastern Canada, British Columbia and the West Indies; of India and the Cape; and of Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand in the greatest perfection in London.

SOLID BUTTER.

The British Dairy Farmer's Association after some careful experiments, with the object of finding the effect of food on the quality of milk and butter, say among other things that "Some foods exercise a material effect in raising the melting point of butter" This is somewhat indefinite as they do not tell us what foods have this "material effect." Other experiments however, along the same line have shown that foods that can be easily and thoroughly assimilated add materially to the solidity of butter and considerably raise the point of temperature at which it melts. It has also been demonstrated in actual practice that the coarsest and driest of foods can be made easy of assimilation by the addition of Herbageum, and that milk from cows that are fed Herbageum regularly makes butter that is remarkable for its solidity.

Some reports of experiments that prove the truth of these statements are given below.

"When I feed Herbageum to my cows I find that the cream separates more readily and the churning is more easily done. There is more butter, which is of a better color and a finer flavor, besides which it is firmer, and in hot weather there is not the same tendency to soften. It is excellent for cows both before and after coming in, and is fine as a preventative of milk fever and constipation."

NARCISSE MARRETTE.

St. Urbain de Chateauguay, Que.

"Some time ago I exchanged a dry cow for a new milch cow, the party with whom I traded saying "If she is not satisfactory, bring her back." I

afterwards learned this was because two other parties had had her and could not make butter as it would not gather. At the first churning, my wife churned for hours, and, while the butter formed, it would not gather. I then began with Herbageum, and the next churning was satisfactorily completed in half an hour, and we have had no further trouble. It has proved of great value in strengthening cows weak in the legs."

JAMES RAY.

Margaretville, N. S.

In this same report we read the following: "The variations in the percentage of fat in a cow's milk are caused by something, but what that something is, we at present do not know, though if we did we might be able to influence the quality."

Some experiments have been made without the knowledge of the B. D. F. Association, that go to show that the percentage of butter fat varies with the perfect and imperfect assimilation of food. We give below reports of several of these experiments, and although they were not conducted by an Association with a long name they are certainly practical and for practical use are better than any amount of theory.

"During September, pasture being poor, I tested Herbageum for two weeks on my cow. For two weeks previously I fed her daily two quarts of bran, then weighed the milk and measured the depth of cream. Then added Herbageum for two weeks; then again weighed the milk and measured depth of cream. There was exactly the same weight of milk as at the previous weighing, but greater depth of cream. And more, the manager of the cheese factory where the weighing and measuring were done told me that with every patron their books showed a decrease in the weight of the milk while my cow held her own in weight and increased in richness."

MARTIN JOHNSON,
of Brown & Johnson.

St. Chrysostome, Que.

"I have two Holstein farrow cows, the one five, the other seven years old,

to which I fed Herbageum. The Cheese Factory books, when audited showed my returns per cow as 50% above the average for four months; after this I kept the milk for butter. When the pasture gave out this summer I fed cut cornstalks and one pint of chopped oats to each, night and morning, with Herbageum, and in the creamer they returned one-third more cream than the average, and I attribute the excess to the use of Herbageum."

PETER WELSH.

Springbrook, Ont.

[adv.]

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Where Britain Buys Her Wheat.

An article in a recent issue of the New Zealand Farmer under the above heading is interesting, not only because of the information given by the writer, but also on account of the fact that it shows the kind of advertising that the wheat-producing capabilities of Canada are receiving from the press of other British colonies. The writer says:—

One result of the striking changes in industrial conditions in Great Britain during the last half century is that whereas she used to grow half the wheat she required for her consumption, to-day she only produces one-eighth. For the rest she has to go into the markets of the world to supply the needs of her forty millions to whom cheap bread is the necessity of life. Their requirements are ever growing, and last year, over and above what the mother country produced, they drew four and a half million from foreign wheat fields, nearly a million tons more than was required two years previously. The day may come when Britain's bread will be made from Empire-grown wheat, when Canada and Australia, and, possibly, India, will so widen the area of their wheat-lands that they will be able to supply Britain's needs. But in the meantime, she is a customer wherever wheat is plentiful, the extent of her custom with each of her suppliers varying with its harvest, so that one year she may draw heavily from a country which in the following year has none to spare. But in a general way, apparently, a bad harvest in one part of the world is set off by a good one somewhere else. The day has long gone by since Germany supplied the greater proportion of the wheat imported into England, and Germany herself is now an importer.

For many years the largest quantity of foreign wheat used in England has come from the United States, the greatest grain-grower of the world, and though it is not much more than forty years ago since the first full cargo of American wheat reached England, the cargoes two years ago amounted to a total of more than two million tons. But a remarkable change occurred last season, when for the first time for many years America dropped from the first to the fourth place in the list of England's wheat suppliers. This is accounted for by the deficiency, both in bulk and quality, of the American crop. That may be purely a temporary matter, but there are those who assert that the American wheat lands are now beginning to show the effect of the exhausting manner in which they have been cropped. Further, it is added, the immigrant of to-day is a wheat consumer, not a wheat producer, and if the present rate of increase of population, calculated at four thousand a day, continues, the statistician of the Department of Agriculture predicts that less than a generation hence the population of the U. S. will require more than is or can be locally produced. So that within the life-time of middle-aged men of to-day the U. S. may cease to be a wheat exporter.

Canada's opportunity will come long before then; indeed, it is here already, and she is trying hard to make the best of it. The possibilities that lie before the Dominion are immense. So far it has contributed but a small proportion of England's wheat supply, but less than four per cent. of the available farming area is occupied, and all that is required is population of the right sort to enable Canada to justify the boast that she is destined to become the granary of the Empire. The chief imports of wheat last year came to England from India, Russia, the Argentine, America, and Canada, in that order. India, on the whole, ranks fourth in the wheat producing countries; and, considering her huge population, it does not seem to be thought likely that she can take a much higher place. Russia has been steadily increasing her corn area for many years, and despite the temporary check which may be imposed by the war, in the way of increased requirements for the

army and the withdrawal of labor by the mobilisation of the reserves, it is thought that Russian exports will continue to increase. Both in Russia and the Argentine the cost of production is very low, and the latter country has enormous areas of land suitable for wheat-growing. Of Australia, "the

newest of our wheat-fields," a recent English writer remarks that "her Governments are as supine as that of the Dominion is active; thus we know little of her possibilities." From what little he does know, however, the writer speaks hopefully of Australia's prospects as a wheat-producer. "The

sooner our workers realise the value of our wheat-growing lands in Canada and Australia," he adds, "the better for them and the consumer of the future," a sentiment with which all supporters and opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals can heartily agree.



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It has been said that in order to possess a perfect physical organism one should be very careful about the choice of one's parents. This is just another way of stating that the best can be reproduced only from the best. Let farmers at this time look ahead to next year's seeding with this thought in mind, and ask themselves the question: "Where and how can I secure the very best seed for next year's sowing?" "We know it is rather an unusual thing to discuss the question of seed at this time of year, but we are led to propound the problem because the choice of the very best may more easily be made at this time than at any later date, when, perhaps, the largest part of the most desirable of this year's crop has been sent to market.

There are generally some parts of the farm in which the crop is freer from weeds than is the case in other fields. It is a threadbare admonition to say that no grain containing weed seeds should be sown, but the fact that it is yearly done on hundreds of farms warrants its repetition. We cannot too strongly say: Use nothing but the very cleanest seed. The annual loss from weeds in some of the older parts of the West—a dead loss, unrelentlessly holding a first mortgage on the profits of the farm—is something appalling. We know of farms for sale in some parts of the West today that would readily sell for about ten dollars an acre more than is being asked for them if they were only free from fowl weeds, and surrounded by farms that were also clean. And the same slipshod methods that made these parts of the country so bad, will bring similar ruination upon other places if followed. We must use the fanning mill more, but we must first begin by retaining for seed no grain that contains weed seeds that cannot all be cleaned out.

Then the most perfectly matured seed should always be preferred before that which is less mature. There are many farmers who do not observe this

rule; they sow frozen wheat, sometimes selling high grade wheat and buying such seed because it is cheaper. Under favorable circumstances, such seed may give a stand that appears to be quite as good as that grown from wheat that has not been touched by frost, but unless the difference in the value of the crop produced was much greater than the difference in the price of the seed, the loss would not be apparent. The question is: Will careful test prove frozen seed (which is generally immature seed) to yield quite as good a crop as can be got from seed that has been fully matured? At the risk of running up against the opinions of many practical men, we beg to state that we are convinced that it will not do so. At numerous experiment stations it has been proven that when early and late varieties of the same cereal are grown together for a few years, the tendency almost invariably is for the early variety to increase in the mixture, and for the late sort to decrease. This is not because early varieties are as a rule heavier croppers than late ones, but is rather because the late sort, when mixed with an earlier one, is apt to be cut on the green side, and its immature seed has not such vigorous powers of reproduction as that of the earlier, and therefore more mature, kind. Therefore, try to avoid any grain for seed that is not fully matured. We know that with the splendid ripening season that we have just enjoyed, this bit of advice is not so much needed as during most other years, but it is still worth keeping in mind.

Sometimes a farmer secures a variety or special sort of seed in limited quantities. It generally takes special care at threshing time to preserve this from mixing with the rest of the crop, but if the variety shows any improvement over the rest, it is worth the trouble of keeping separate. If it is not worth keeping separate as seed, it is worth while seeing that none of it gets into the heap that is to be retained for sowing. A mixture of varieties is generally to be avoided is possible.

There may be other reasons why the grain produced upon a certain portion of a certain field is better than that grown upon the rest of the farm—reasons that are known to the farmer himself. Whatever these may be, we say again: Save the very best that the farm has produced this year for sowing next year. The seed used should be the very cream of the cream. It is by attention to such matters as these that we can improve our farming, and it is not now too early to commence to make provision for the seed for next spring.

A firm at Oak Lake, Man., has been offering the farmers two cars or Turkey Red fall wheat for seed.

It is expected that the woollen mills at Medicine Hat will be in operation before winter sets in.

For very obvious reasons it pays to clean all the weed seeds out of the grain being fed to horses while working on the land.



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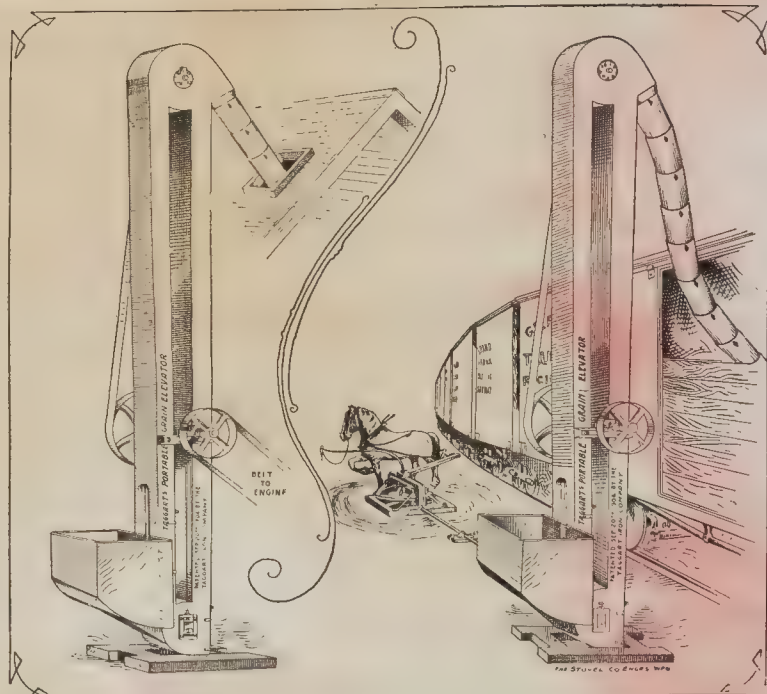
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THIS ILLUSTRATION is our new patent Portable Grain Elevator. Without doubt it is a piece of machinery that is indispensable to the Grain Grower of the great west, as it will not only elevate grain into the granaries, stables, lofts, etc., but can also be used as a stationery elevator in a building for loading the grain back into the wagons.

This elevator will also prove a great boon to farmers shipping their own grain, as it will save a great amount of laborous work in loading cars. It will handle 700 bushels per hour, consequently will pay for itself in a very short period. One of the many advantages of this machine is that it is light and can be moved easily from place to place. Another great advantage of this machine is that there is no chain to break or wear out, as every Farmer knows that after a chain is worn a short time it is continually falling to pieces. It can be operated either by Horsepower or Gasoline Engine.

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Tidy Up a Little.

Rev. Father Burke, of Prince Edward Island, who by the way is one of the most enthusiastic and indefatigable workers in the interests of improved agriculture that is to be found in the maritime provinces, contributes the following excellent article to the Maritime Farmer:—

The whole charm of country life, apart from the wild ranges of nature, is in the taste to be observed in the maintenance of the home. Here so little is required that it is really criminal to be of the class of indifferent farmers who neither edify by the system of tilling their lands nor the upkeep of their buildings. They have no time, they say; and still it is the busiest man who has everything in place and finds a moment to plant a tree and add a new charm by some well conceived act almost every day. No great exertion is required—just order, taste and a modicum of industry.

They are indeed reprehensible, we have said, who shock the well-inclined of the community and especially disgust the stranger by the neglect noticeable in their home surroundings. They might as well have a sign placed over the rickety gate, too, that the place is in debt and disorder and soon to change hands. Thrift early flies such surroundings. And, still, we meet them oftener than we want to, in all localities. Often the sign of rejection curses whole settlements. They will not learn, they hold out against all advice, direct and indirect; and they

safely passed the gate, which hung so heavily on its hinges that we had to exert our whole strength to elevate it sufficiently not to cut a trench across the entire way, we could scarcely steer our course safely between a pile of birch logs—sleigh runners seasoning for next winter—and the derelict jaunting-sleigh, now occupied by an enterprising old hen, vainly endeavoring to extract maternal solace from a door knob. There were, of course, various obstacles to be encountered before we drew up at the door and made ready to hitch to an old potato digger. Thistles and daisies and mustard occupied the spare corners everywhere; and on the road under an old boat, sweltered the sow and her litter, while all the sheep and geese of his owning were pestering the life out of the forbearing neighbors of the settlement by breaches of the common canons of local protection.

A friendly sermon on the economic follies of such a course apart from the wrong of it to his own family and the community, may or may not bear fruit; he is one of those that are pretty well convinced that all these frills and furbelows (that's what ordinary care and cleanliness are termed) belong to any other but the farmers' calling, and that a half doing of the rough work of the farm is about all that can be expected of him. His boys will be like himself. As the old cock crows the young one learns, and we cannot expect a nice appreciation of the amenities of civilization from the scions of a house that has no adequate conception of them at all. What pleasure is



A Threshing Engine Shipped by Express.

It is a rare thing indeed that matters become so pressing that threshing engines have to be shipped by express, yet even this has just been done by Wilcox & Co., Winnipeg, who on the 14th inst. expressed a 10 h. p. gasoline threshing engine to Mr. P. Saulter, of Balcarres, Sask.

An Anniversary Souvenir.

We have to thank the Sawyer & Massey Co., Limited, of Hamilton, Ont., for a copy of the handsome anniversary souvenir that they have just issued. This volume, which contains upward of 100 large pages and which is well bound and nicely illustrated, has been prepared to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the commencement of the company. The reading matter and illustrations tell the story of the growth of the business from its modest beginning in 1836 down to its enormous proportions at the present day. In referring briefly to this development on the opening page, the following statement is made: "When the Company began a small foundry in one room, one-horse power was sufficient. Today the plant and buildings cover 14 acres, the machinery is of the most approved type, the methods are the most effective in modern use and over 300 workmen are employed with an average pay roll of \$12,000 per month, and the products have not only a national, but an international reputation." The details of the history of the institution are very interesting and occupy several pages, telling of the way in which John Fisher, the founder, built his first shop and constructed the first threshing machine to be made in Canada; also describing each new change and each added line of manufacture down to the present day. A large number of splendid illustrations show different departments of the works, while many of the leading lines of manufacture are represented by a series of unusually good line cuts. The whole volume is one that it has cost the company a considerable amount of money to produce, and anyone who is interested in the way in which their lines of machinery are manufactured will be pleased with it.

The annual announcement of the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, for the approaching session (1905-06) is out. This well-known and popular institution will open on Wednesday, October 11th, with most favorable prospects for a successful session.

The Manx Language Society has been formed to preserve the language of the Isle of Man, and to carry out its purpose will send a phonograph to different parts of the island, and old men whose accent is pure will speak into the receiver passages from Scripture, folklore stories, etc. When the records are complete they will be kept at the society's rooms in Douglas.

Mr. A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, Man., reports the best crop of apples this year he has ever grown, his trees this season bearing about 70 barrels of fruit. The Beta grape is fruiting for the second year and is bearing a nice crop.

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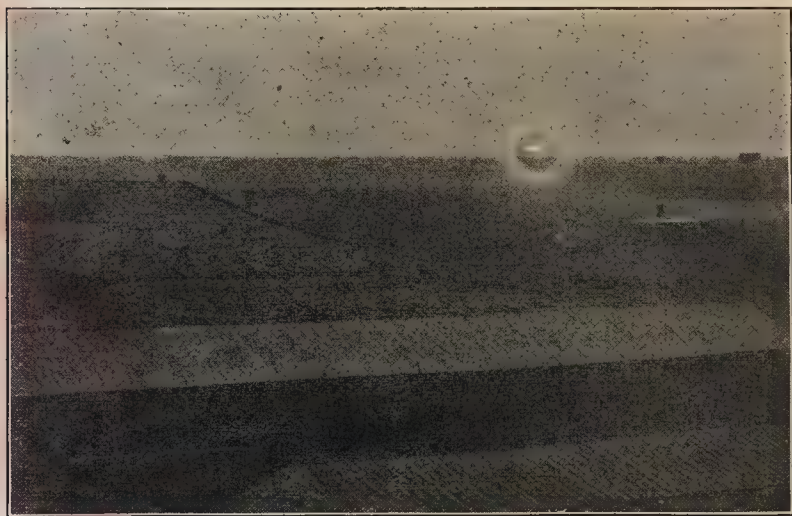


Photo by F. McDonald, Hartney.

RECENT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN AS PHOTOGRAPHED AT HARTNEY, MAN.

must feel in their very bones that there cannot be any great time till they in the natural order of things make room for better men. If it were possible that the old grey and unfinished house which has never seen paint, never known whitewash; that the barn boarded up and down and open at the gables, equally innocent of any brush efforts—predicted a too great attention to the culture of the fields, what matter. But the fields indicate a style of farming that had better not be dignified by the name and one that must never be trusted to afford even a pittance to its misguided adherents. "Like horses, like fields," is generally a timely rendition of the case.

SOME REMARKABLE INCONGRUITIES.

It does happen occasionally that a man otherwise thrifty and well doing, after providing a house for himself fairly comfortable within and finished as to its plain four walls without, resolves to take no account of the hundred and one little things about, which are essential to comfort and the air of homelikeness. No tree is allowed to put forth bud or blossom within a league of the place, no shelter is sought for the left-off season's vehicles and instruments of labor, no generous patch of greens and lentils is provided to garnish the common meal. There is a feeling of coldness about the place that gives you the chills, even in dog days, before you enter; and usually the cheer of the inside is of a sort with that without. A standing like this we were at today; and after our team had

there in life for such a man? He is evidently out of his element on a farm where nature speaks so plainly and directly to the initiated. Life to a gang of stone-breakers on the roads would be as sweet and suggestive. Has his education been at fault? Likely enough. It were evidently a great blessing as well as a material aid to have occupied his mind with the study and consideration of the things about him. He could thus live intelligently, alertly and cheerfully—his work would bring him into close communion with nature, and nature's God; and, like the model of the poet, he would find joy and consolation everywhere—

"He knows the gospel of the trees,
The whispered message of the seas;
Finds in some beetle in the road
A power to lift the human load;
Sees in some dead leaf, dried and curled,
The deeper meaning of the world;
Hears through the roar of mortal things
God's immortal whisperings."

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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Business Tax.

J.W.D., Nutana, Sask.—“If a farmer residing on his farm practices as a commission agent dealing in wild and improved farms, is he liable to pay tax, duty or license to the government or otherwise?”

Answer.—If in addition to farming this farmer carries on a regular business as outlined in the question, he might be assessed for a business tax, but it is unlikely that he would.

Sale of Homestead.

Anxious, Alberta.—“I homesteaded here on the 6th of April, 1903, and have lived with my parents ever since, except five months. I intend to leave the country after applying for my patent in October, and wish to turn my homestead over to my father. Can I do so safely after applying for my patent?”

Answer.—You cannot dispose of or sell your homestead to anyone until you have received your certificate of recommendation for patent. As soon as you receive this certificate you may deal with your homestead as you wish.

Master and Servant.

Enquirer, Austin, Man.—“A farmer engaged my boy for the summer at a stated wage per day. Owing to the rain in early July he laid the boy off for a few days and told him that he would send for him when he had work again. He has since engaged another man, my boy having refused two good offers on account of his engagement with this farmer. Has he grounds for an action for damages?”

Answer.—Your son has a right of action for damages against the farmer who broke his contract with him. The amount of damages which would be allowed by the Court would be the actual damage. The actual damage to your son was in this case probably very slight, and consequently it would not be advisable to sue his master. If your son finds it impossible to secure other employment it would then be worth while suing the farmer, but this is not the case in the present instance, or at least we presume it is not.

Directors' Fees.

W.S.M., Manitoba: “A year ago we elected one of our shareholders on the board of directors for the farmers' elevator. Monthly meetings were held, all of which he attended, paying all his own expenses (such as livery feed bill, he living out of town about two miles, making it necessary for him to drive in.) 1. Can he collect any pay, legally, for attending the meetings? (All we ever paid before was what the annual meeting voted. At the last annual meeting nothing was voted as pay for any of the directors.) 2. If he can collect anything for his services, how much per meeting? The elevator paid a dividend of 12 per cent. for last year.”

Answer.—A director is entitled to only that amount which is voted to him and that amount which should be paid him according to the by-laws and rules of the company. Perhaps in this case there is a by-law stating that the directors shall be paid expenses and a certain sum per meeting attended.

Hiring by the Day.

Rancher, Macleod, Alta.—“A hires B at \$1 per day, nothing being said about Sunday. Work was on small ranch. Work on Sunday would be milking two cows and caring for and feeding one stallion. Is B entitled to \$1 a day for Sundays?”

Answer.—If A requires B to do any work on Sunday he is entitled to be paid at the usual rate. If A does not wish to pay B \$1 for each Sunday he can notify him that he won't pay him for Sunday, and that he needn't do any work. Probably A could then arrange to have B do the light chores on Sunday for a smaller wage. Of course if the original arrangement was that B was to be paid for every day. A must live up to his agreement.

Services of Stallion.

P. W., Claresholm, Alta.—“A breeds his mare to B's horse. A signs a receipt for same. B claims that his horse is registered. A has the V.S. to take the foal from the mare at the time of foaling. Foal is deformed and dead when born. A gets a letter from the lawyer requesting payment of “stallion note,” as he calls it. Is A liable for said note?”

Answer.—Your liability upon the so-called note depends upon the terms of the note. If the agreement was that you would not be liable unless the foal lived, then you are of course not liable and you should not pay the note. If, however, the mare was simply insured to be in foal (as is quite likely) you must pay the amount.

Payment for Pasture.

Subscriber, Alberta: “A and B enter into an agreement whereby B is to feed or pasture 25 head of cattle for A from the 15th of November until the 15th of April next following at the rate of \$4.00 per head. A did not come on the 15th of April to take away and pay for the cattle, although notified by B on the 5th of April that the contract expired on the 15th, and also that he (B) would forbid the removal of the cattle until their keep was settled for by cash or otherwise. Can B hold the cattle till they are paid for, and under what statute or ordinance, other than the ordinance governing livery and feed stable, B not having posted on his premises a copy of said ordinance as by such ordinance provided? B notifies A on the 23rd of April that he (B) will charge 7½¢ per day per head until cattle are paid for and removed. Can B collect said extra charge, it being worth that much to B to pasture the cattle in the early spring? B owns the land and has it fenced. A does not take the cattle away until the 25th of May, and then they are taken out by sheriff's order under seizure for another claim. Under what law may B sue?”

Answer.—B has no lien on the cattle, but he may sue A and obtain a judgment and issue execution. B is entitled to make a reasonable charge for keeping the cattle from April 15th until they were taken away. Whether or not 7½¢ per day per head is too much we are not in a position to say.

Sale of Homestead.

Subscriber, Southern Alta.: “B wants A to lease his homestead on which he has done two years duties. The homestead is fenced and has house. B agrees to give with lease right of purchase at \$4.00 per acre as soon as B has concluded his homestead duties. Would A be in order in demanding a legal agreement with the clause inserted of right of purchase, and would this clause be good at law? Provided after B has concluded his homestead duties he refused to complete the agreement with A as regards the right of purchase, what could A do? If B left the country, what would be A's position as regards securing the land?”

Answer.—No agreement for the sale of a homestead is valid or binding when made before the issue of the certificate of recommendation for patent, and consequently the clause

mentioned in the question is not binding. If B left the country, A would be in no better position than if he had stayed except that he might possibly have the homestead cancelled so far as B is concerned and take out a new entry for himself. Of course, the entry could not be cancelled for at least six months and probably not for a year unless B consented.

Claim for Lost Baggage.

Englishman, Russell, Man.—“I have a claim against the railway for a box of various articles valued at \$52. This box was brought with me from the old country about 2½ years ago, but the railway failed to deliver it, and they believe it has gone up in smoke. Now, although I have written them several times (which letters they have failed to answer) and although I have put my claim into the hands of a lawyer here, they have not satisfied it in any shape or form, except by an acknowledgement of the claim. My lawyer holds the check ticket.”

Answer.—The railway is liable for your lost baggage and if pressed they will doubtless settle. We presume, of course, that negligence on your part did not cause the loss of the baggage.

Cattle Killed by Train.

Subscriber, Manitoba: “The railway train ran over and killed a cow on the track. Can I hold them responsible?”

Answer.—The liability of a railway for cattle killed on its tracks depends upon the circumstances of the individual cases. You have not given sufficient particulars to enable us to give a definite reply to your question. If you will write again answering our questions, we will endeavor to reply satisfactorily to yours. Was the right of way fenced? Is the land adjoining the right of way enclosed by fences? Did the cow get on the right of way owing to a defect in the fence of the company? Was the cow killed at a public crossing? Did it get on the track at a public crossing and then wander along the right of way? If at a crossing, was it in charge of anyone?

Employment for Definite Term.

T.T., Portage la Prairie, Man.—“I engaged to work with a farmer for one year at a yearly salary. After I had been with him 3 weeks I was not satisfied with his treatment. I gave him a week's notice that I wished to quit. He told me I could go right then, but he could not pay me until the fall. Can I claim a month's wages, as I offered a week's notice and it was not accepted?”

Answer.—Strictly speaking you are not entitled to any wages, and if your late employer will pay you for three weeks we would advise you to accept such payment in full of your claim.

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Document Under Seal.

A.T., Weyburn: “1. Of what use is a seal on an agreement for the sale of lands? 2. Is an agreement legal without one? 3. Can anyone place a seal on such an agreement? 4. Does such agreement have to be registered at land titles office?”

Answer.—A contract under seal is more solemn and binding in some respects in the eyes of the law than other forms of contracts, and in some cases, as in dealing with land, it is necessary that the contract should be under seal. 2. The agreement is not illegal if the actual seal has not been placed on it and it is not invalidated in any way, provided that the document itself shows that the person who signed it really intended that it be under seal. 3. Anyone can place the seal before the signature is written, but after the signature is written the seal should be placed by the person signing or by some one with his consent. 4. Registration is not necessary but is by all means advisable, because a registered document is notice to the world that the purchaser has an interest in the land, and that the vendor has sold the land.



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Shall I Grow Tulips?

By H. M. S., Pilot Mound, Man.

It used to be a common delusion that the season for a flower garden in Manitoba was limited to July and August with possibly a week or two of September thrown in. But we now know that there are many early blooming flowers which enable enthusiastic gardeners to present a fine show of lovely blooms to the admiring gaze of their families and friends all through the spring. Of all hardy and early plants none are so satisfactory, hardy and brilliant as those which grow from bulbs like onions.

I am not, however, concerned to talk about bulbs in general, but about tulips in particular, because tulips are perhaps the most popular and easily grown of bulbs. They are also moderate in price. This spring I grew some 400 tulips in my garden and had a lovely show of flowers from May 18th till the end of June.

It is important to note that now is the time of the year to get your tulips and put them in the ground. "But won't they freeze?" is certain to be the first question that some of my readers ask. I may as well say "No!" at once, but before going into the details of planting tulips and noting their habits I would like to give you a short account of how tulips came to be so popular amongst the white nations of Europe and America. It was on 'his wise. About three hundred years ago a certain Dr. Clusius, of Leyden, in Holland, secured some bulbs from one of the provinces of the Turkish Empire. Now this worthy Dr. was a keen and good gardener. Therefore his friends and neighbours thought a good deal of his garden and whenever he grew anything rare or unusual they came round to admire. Soon the Dr.'s tulips were the talk of the country. Naturally his fellow gardeners wanted to get hold of some seeds or bulbs; but no, the Dr. turned a deaf ear to all offers, refusing even \$50.00 for one bulb. Now I think a gardener should always be willing to share with others the good things he may grow either by giving away or selling his spare stuff. Well, it turned out that Dr. Clusius made a bad mistake, because one fine night someone climbed the garden fence and stole all his finest tulips. This so broke him up that he lost all interest in his garden. It was not long before tulips were raised extensively both in Holland and in Germany. Eventually tulips were all the rage throughout Europe. The Court ladies in Paris prized a cluster of Dutch tulips as a bouquet before all flowers. After a while, owing to the tremendous demand for new varieties of tulips, the price began to go up. Then in the 17th century rose that curious form of mad speculation in bulbs which was called Tulipomania, very like the potato fever which seized old country potato growers a year or two ago. From 1634 to 1637 all classes of people in the Dutch cities were mad on tulips. There was a bulb called "Vice-roy" which changed hands for "two lasts of wheat, four of rye, four fat oxen, three fat swine, twelve fat sheep, two hogsheds of wine, four tuns of beer, two tons of butter, one thousand pounds weight of cheese, a complete bed, a suit of clothes, and a silver beaker, the whole being worth 2500 florins." Since that time tulip bulbs have varied much in price, but huge prices are not realized now for single bulbs. Still growers of tulips in Holland will often pay as much as \$2.50 to \$25.00 for single bulbs when they require special kinds for propagation. To give you an idea of the immense industry in tulip bulbs, I may tell you that one man in Holland raises

5,000,000 bulbs, so that you can see in his gardens as many as a million tulips in bloom. Each bed would be about 150 yards long and 20 feet wide; in these beds some 40,000 tulips may be seen flowering all of a color. What do you say to one bed of the yellow Chrysolora tulip about 40 feet wide extending almost as far as the eye could reach? Mr. Sydenham, a well-known English florist, says he saw that bed and that it was estimated to contain 800,000 to 1,000,000 bulbs.

But now to come back to Manitoba, I would like to emphasize the fact that tulip bulbs like many other hardy bulbs stand frost with ease and are certain starters in the early spring. But what about the growing plant and the bud if they meet with an April or May frost? Let me tell you that tulips may freeze hard, but they thaw again and eventually bloom without damage. One day last May it rained in the afternoon on my budding tulips and froze during the night. A few weakly old bulbs wilted a bit, but nearly all bloomed most satisfactorily. If you know anyone in Pilot Mound, ask them if this is not so.

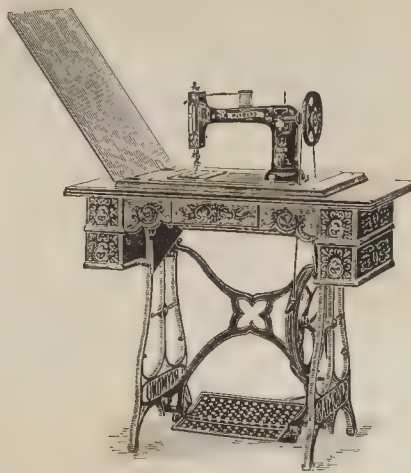
Be sure that if you want to grow tulips, you must put them in from the end of September to the middle of October before the ground is chilled by deep frosts. It is useless to leave the matter till the spring, because tulips will not keep till then.

We will suppose that you have decided to buy some tulips, perhaps a hundred or more. Let me advise you to examine your bulb catalogue carefully when you will see tulips marked 'a', 'b' and 'c', or in some such way. This will denote the early, middling early and late varieties. Thus it will be well to spend your money so as to include these three classes and to ensure a display lasting several weeks. Early tulips are single, while double tulips are later. The late varieties are very beautiful; such as the Parrots (so-called), because the buds are like a parrot's beak, or the Darwin's, or the Gesneriana tulips, which are most lovely flowers. I might mention here that tulips defy strong winds, the most evil influence in destroying garden flowers in my opinion.

Now you will want to know where and how to put them in. The black loam of our prairies is very suitable for tulips. Dig your bed thoroughly; dig it deeply. Well rotted manure may be dug in with the soil some weeks before, but do not use fresh manure. The roots of tulips are long and fine, running down as much as eighteen to twenty four inches. Now make holes three inches deep and four to six inches apart; then place the bulbs in the holes with the pointed ends upward. Cover the bulbs with soil and leave them there until such time as you intend mulching the bed. The mulch should be good strawy horse manure and not more than three inches deep. I believe that in planting the Dutch take all the top soil off for the required depth, set the bulbs on the level, and then cover with the top soil. One important point more:— Be sure that your tulip bed is not in a place where water lies for any length of time in the spring, lest they rot.

I am often asked whether when the tulips have done flowering you take them up and store them away. As a matter of fact, tulips do better when left in the ground like any other perennial; but if you need the bed for other flowers, you can either plant your annuals between the tulips, or you may dig them out and store them in a box with dry earth and re-plant in the fall. I do both.

How do tulips reproduce their kind? They do so in two ways, one by the bulb producing two or three daughter bulbs each season, the other by seed. You might suppose that it would be easy to acquire lots of bulbs by sowing seed each year. Don't try it unless you are in the tulip business, because it takes six or seven years to get flowers from seed. Even a daughter bulb will take two or three years to bloom satisfactorily. No, buy good bulbs from a good firm.



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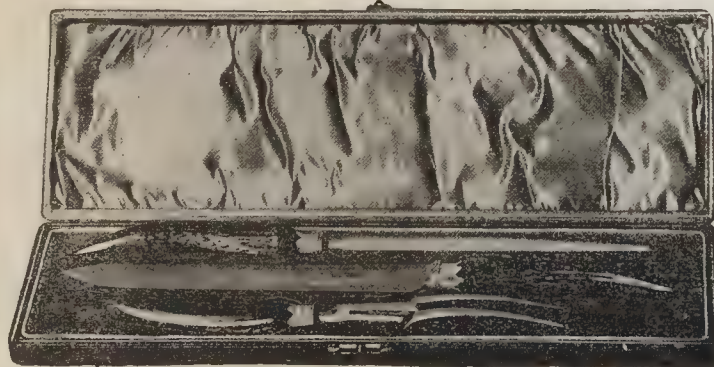
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Save Your Apple Seeds.

Scattered here and there throughout the country, there are a good many apple trees that have survived out of the great numbers that have been planted. Some of these hardy trees are commencing to bear. Parties owning these trees should not forget that in them they have an asset that may be very useful in helping to evolve a new set of varieties suited to our conditions. Seed taken from fruit grown here will, in the majority of cases, produce seedlings capable of withstanding the rigors of our climate, and while many of the trees may bear inferior fruit, there will no doubt be others that will bring forth apples of good quality. We would like to urge upon owners the importance of utilizing the seed of such apples for growing young trees. Seed taken from apples of tender varieties grown in the East is not worth planting.

As to the proper way to handle the seed, we quote from A. H. Reid, of Glencoe, Minnesota, who gives his plan as follows:

I find it just as easy to raise apple trees from seed as is the case with almost any garden vegetable. Procure your apple seed, native crab or Hibernian seed if you can, mix the seed with damp sand and let them set out until thoroughly frozen; then set in cellar until spring, when sow in drills in good, rich soil. You can transplant them when two or three inches high with perfect success. Transplanted into ground spaded deep and enriched with cow manure, they will make a wonderful growth the first year.

Superior Beauty of Flowers over Pictures.

I once knew a man whose ambition was to own fine paintings of certain masters, and he beat everything in his town in that line. The figures he paid for them made the short-purse people look green-eyed; and the excellence of some of them could be seen only after the price was announced. This man made it a point to aid the appreciation of the uncultured by mentioning the price. And it did help a lot. Many a man and his wife had a big envy to get high-priced pictures after they saw his and learned the price. Some of them tried it and strained their bank accounts over it, which is a foolish and unsatisfactory thing—this trying to keep up with another man buying high-priced things.

You come along with me and I'll show you a better way to lead in art circles without warping your purse inside out or making your neighbors jealous of your success. Let the picture men buy pictures if they can. That is far better than buying some other things that might be mentioned. But it can be done by any wooden man with a long purse. Not so with the more excellent way that I shall show you. Come into our garden while I tell you.

If you know anything about flowers—modern flowers—and their proper setting, you have the key that unlocks the true artist's art gallery. Possibly when flowers are mentioned you think condescendingly of those your mother used to raise in the door yard or those the city park board plants in star-shaped beds. Put these out of your mind for a few minutes. Since your sainted mother's day wise men have been working at your mother's flowers. They have made and unmade, cut, basted and re-sewn till your mother, were she here, couldn't recognize one-half her old posies in their glorified dress and heavenly variations. On the side and between ourselves, I'd rather be a Luther Burbank II., working as partner with the Almighty, making new flowers, fruits and things, than almost anyone else I know of. I heard a man sniff with superior contempt one day when someone mentioned flowers. He probably thought his time too valuable to fuss with flowers. Possibly he has never thought that the Almighty himself has taken of his own valuable time and infinite pains to paint in the colors on every flower that grows. Do you think that the Mind that devised the delightful

blends of colors in the pansy faces and that planned the steeped hollyhocks, makes them by emotion's power? Nay verily! He is pleased with them. And when a patient florist, working according to God's newly found laws, makes six varieties of phlox grow where one grew before, and all of them better than the original, there are some of us who believe that the Great Maker says: "That is good, my son. That is the thought I had planned for him to discover who should truthfully and faithfully work for it. Those phloxes have been designed from the foundation of the world."

One day a woman looking over Sue's hollyhocks said: "I can't see what anyone can see pretty in a hollyhock." She is of the people who have to look at the price card before they admire. I can show you a combination of green shrubbery foliage, fringed with phlox, topped with hollyhocks and backed by trees, that will make some of the old masters look like a journeyman barn whitewasher. Pictures are all right in their niche; but the real thing is the garden. You may excel in the garden and all your neighbors will thank you for it, even if they can't beat you. There is no green-eyed monster in the garden—nothing worse than a green caterpillar. But that is not the half. You have the flowers, in their combination and their setting, a pleasing and infinite variety in the truest of true art. The garden of which I know the most is but a humble slice off the Real Thing, but I am not ready to trade the pleasure that grows in it for a whole gallery full of painted canvas. Sue, who has the faculty of making two flowers grow where one weed grew before, said one evening, as we sat in the slanting shadows looking up over the green-cut plush carpet of the upper lawn with its flower bordered shrubberies and its thrifty trees: "I suppose heaven is prettier than this, but I hope it will look something like this." And Sue has an artist's eye.—The Sharpshooter in Commercial West.

Apples Likely to be Dear.

A. McNeill, chief of the Fruit Division, in his August 31st report on the Dominion fruit crop, summarizes his comments on the apple situation in the following words:—

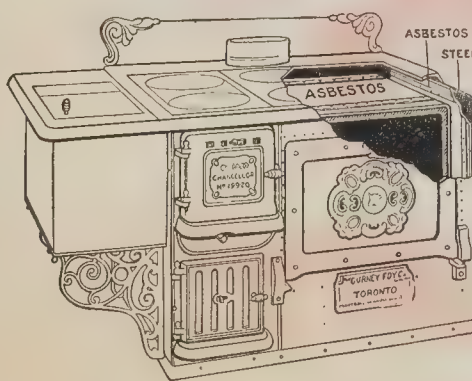
The Dominion, as a whole, will produce about one-third as many apples as last year but the fruit will be freer from scab but somewhat more infected with Codlin moth. There is also a general consensus of opinion that the present favorable weather conditions and light crop will cause the apples now on the trees to fill out much better than usual. It is also certain that much fruit that would be wasted in years of plenty will this year find its way to the markets, so that the final result in barrels will be larger than present indications might otherwise justify.

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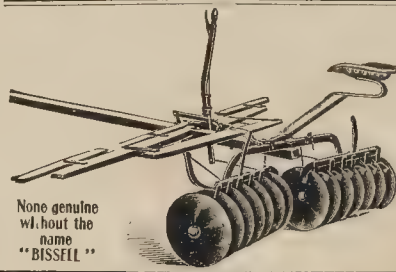
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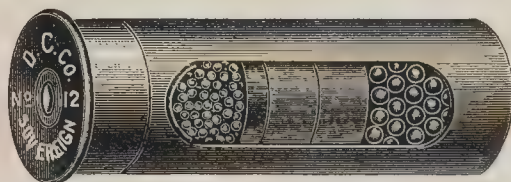
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The Call to Prayer.

I cannot tell why there should come to me
A thought of some one, miles and miles
away,
In sweet insistence on the memory,
Unless there be a need that I should pray.

He goes his way, I mine, we seldom meet
To talk of plans or changes day by day,
Or pain or pleasure, triumph or defeat,
Or special reason why 'tis time to pray.

We are too busy, even, to share thought
For days together of some friends astray;
Perhaps God does it for us, and we ought
To read His signal as a call to pray.

Perhaps just then my friend has fiercer fight,
A more appalling weakness, a decay
Of courage, darkness, some loss of sense of
right,
And so, in case he needs my prayer, I pray.

Dear, do the same for me. If I intrude
Unmasked upon thee on some crowded day,
Give me a moment's prayer as interlude;
Be very sure I need it, therefore pray.
—M. Farmingham.

By a Woman's Wit.

In the farther ring a troupe of agile Japanese disported themselves on flimsy ladders or balanced in incredible attitudes at the top of long bamboo poles. Nearer at hand Coralie posed and pirouetted upon her broad backed palfrey and floated high as a bespangled thistledown through paper hoops.

The ringmaster was making an announcement from his rostrum beside the centre, "Maddox, the fearless, the premier wild beast trainer of the world!"

Coralie rested from her exertions. A white and scarlet clown strolled at the side of her horse as it ambled slowly around the ring.

"See that man in the derby hat standing over by the main entrance?" he asked in an undertone, an ugly sneer visible on his lips beneath the grease paint.

She glanced carelessly in the direction indicated. "What of him?" she said, uninterestedly.

"He's the sheriff of Sangamon county, Ill., that's all!"

The woman gave a sudden, uncontrollable start, and her face underneath the rouge grew white as a sheet of paper. Had the careful planning and subterfuge of all these months gone for naught?

"He's looking for a man named Clark Sawyer, wanted out there for murder," went on the clown, in a malicious whisper.

Coralie's gray eyes blazed into a sudden fury. "You hound! You are responsible for this!" she cried, and in her passion she raised her whip and slashed him squarely across his painted face.

"I'm glad of it, then," he snarled viciously at her as he sprang out of reach. The crowd was laughing uproariously, thinking the action of the pretty rider merely a humorous interlude.

"I told you I'd get even with you both," went on the clown. "You won't hold your head so high when they take that convict husband of yours back where he belongs."

The woman made a sudden movement as if to slip from her horse. "Ah, you'd warn him, would you?" broke in the clown; "I'm afraid it's just a little bit too late. Here he comes."

As he spoke the band blared forth, the curtains parted and a cage of tigers was wheeled into the centre ring. A shudder and a murmur ran through the audience. In the wake of the cage walked Maddox, the trainer. In his purple tights, with a suggestion of gold here and there, he was as splendid as a knight in a ballad of chivalry.

He gave a glance and a smile across at the pretty rider upon her horse's back. Then, pushing aside

the barred door, he sprang into the cage, lightly striking the two tigers nearest him with the whip he carried. The trainer handled them as a snake charmer might his pythons, pulling open their huge jaws, lifting their heavy paws upon his shoulders, posing graceful as themselves, yet never for a moment relaxing his watchful gaze, never failing to bring down the whip at the least show of insubordination.

Meanwhile Coralie was once more pirouetting upon her horse, but while she airily leaped upon banners her mind was busy with far different questions.

Her husband was innocent of the crime charged against him; that she knew, for he had told her so himself. Nevertheless, circumstantial evidence had convicted him. Now, if apprehended, nothing could save him from that dread prison, there to spend in confinement all the years of his strong, young life.

She could see the sheriff edging around toward the entrance of the dressing tent. Oh, if there was only some way to outwit him!

Like an inspiration came the thought to her that the town where they were showing was on the banks of the Ohio river. Across that placid stream lay West Virginia and a chance for liberty. Once on the other side no officer dare lay hands upon her husband until a fresh requisition could be secured.

A bell tapped and the act was over. Six horses were led in and attached to the cage, in which the trainer remained. The team, well broken to its task, wheeled with military precision and started at a slow trot out of the ring. Just by the curtains which screened the entrance to the dressing tent stood the sheriff of Sangamon county.

As the leaders of the team came abreast of Coralie, she sprang forward, vaulted postilionwise to the saddle of the wheel horse, gathered up the reins, and before anyone could intercept her she had turned their heads out toward the track.

At the same moment her keen whip slashed across the leaders' flanks. Startled, they leaped forward at a bound, and the others followed.

The man in the cage gave one swift, alarmed glance forward when the vehicle made the turn, but, catching



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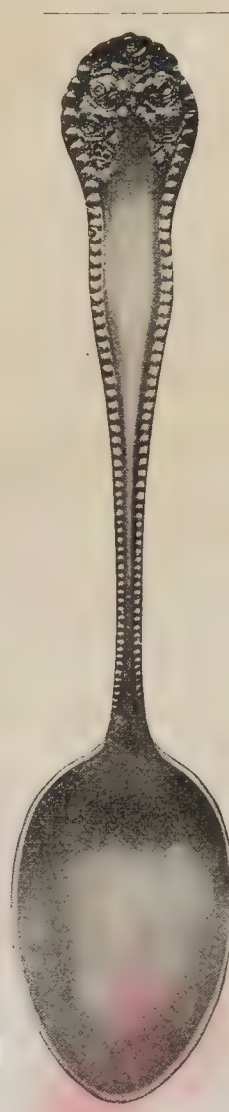
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sight of the driver, betrayed no more perturbation and turned his attention to his charges. The people rose up in their seats, gaping wonderingly. The circus men were literally paralyzed by astonishment. Of all the assemblage only two seemed to realize the meaning of the occurrence—the clown and the sheriff—and they immediately started in pursuit, shouting lustily for someone to stop the run-aways.

Coralie never looked back, but, bending low in her seat, with whip and voice madly urged on the flying leaders. She gave a sudden gasp! The main entrance loomed up before her, and she had forgotten. It was barred with stakes and ropes to keep the crowds moving through it in single file. But she had dared too much to falter now. Hi! At it they went in a thunder of galloping hoofs, a whirlwind of choking dust. The near horse attempted to swerve, but she held his head with a wrist like steel and lashed him again and again.

Crash! The barrier went down before the force of their whirling onset. Ropes parted; stakes were hurled aside. They were in the open field now, and, with a clear road before them to the gate, she sent them thundering still faster. The heavy van behind them rocked and lurched like a ship in a storm. Maddox had all he could do to stand upright, and the tigers were tossed from one side of the cage to the other. The man clung to the bars with one hand, while with the other he beat the snarling brutes.

It was a picture for a painter, that—the man all tinsel and glitter in the den of raging tigers, the plunging horses, and astride the leader the lithe, slender figure of a girl in rose pink tights, riding like one possessed, her hair loosened and floating behind her in the breeze, her cheeks flushed, her eyes alight with excitement of the wild venture.

Onward they tore, over a narrow plank bridge crossing a ditch, the hind wheels just grazing the edge; up a little incline, and then a perilous rush around a turn almost at right angles to their course. At last they were squarely on the level turnpike, with a straightaway before them to the river.

Coralie glanced back. The people were streaming out of the tent, and men were just commencing to mount horses to pursue them. And again she called upon her team for greater speed and vigorously plied the whip.

Just a minute more! Already Coralie had thrown herself back in her seat and was tugging at the reins to ease the furious rush, when—crash, crash—a wheel spun off its axle, and the heavy cage toppled down at one corner. She put forth all the strength of her arms and in half a dozen lengths had pulled her horses to a halt. Then, leaping down, almost before they stopped, she ran back to the sagging cage. The force of the jolt had thrown the tigers directly in front of its narrow door.

"Clark," cried Coralie breathlessly, "the sheriff is after you! We must hurry to a boat and get over in West Virginia!"

Maddox started for the door, but at his approach the tigers set up so menacing a growl that involuntarily he halted. The terror engendered in them by their wild ride had made them unmanageable. Standing off, he beat them cruelly, brutally, but they seemed as impervious to his heavy blows as to the taps of a mullein stalk.

The man and the woman could now hear plainly the sounds of pursuit. More and more slender each moment became their chance of escape. A countryman upon a load of hay drove up and stopped, surveying the thrilling incident in startled amazement.

The sheriff and party of circus men were plainly in view, urging their horses to the uttermost.

"Give me a match!" shrieked Coralie to the rustic upon the hay ladder. He stared at her a moment, then with maddening slowness fingered in his vest pocket, abstracting the desired article from a mass of string and trifling trinkets. Before he fairly had it

out she had sprung up on the wheel of his wagon and snatched it out of his hand. As she leaped down she dragged a bundle of hay from the load, quick as a wink had it ablaze, then thrust the flaming brand squarely into the face of the nearest tiger.

Daunted by this new and unexpected attack, the terror-stricken beasts sprang backward, snarling and scratching, rolling over one another in their haste to get away. Maddox lost no time. The door snapped with a click and he was safe beside the woman in the road.

She seized his hand to fly toward the boat. Too late! With a rush and whirl of flying hoofs the sheriff was upon them.

"What are you running away for, Sawyer?" he shouted as he sprang from his foaming horse. "I have a pardon for you in my pocket. The guilty man has confessed."

Sagacity of the Spider.

If you anchor a pole in a body of water, leaving the pole above the surface, and put a spider on it, he will exhibit a marvelous intelligence by his plans to escape. At first he will spin a web around several inches long and hang to one end while he allows the other end to float off in the wind, in the hope that it will strike some object. Of course, the plan proves a failure. He waits until the wind shifts, perhaps, and then sends another silken bridge floating off in another direction. Another failure is followed by several other similar attempts, until all the points of the compass have been tried. But neither the resources nor the reasoning power of the spider are exhausted. He climbs to the top of the pole and goes to work to construct a silken balloon. He has not hot air with which to inflate it, but he has the power to make it buoyant. When he gets his balloon finished he does not go off upon the mere supposition that it will carry him, as men often do, but he fastens it to a guy rope, the other end of which he attaches to the island pole upon which he is a prisoner. He then gets into the aerial vehicle, while it is made fast, and then tests it to see whether its dimensions are capable of bearing him away. He sometimes finds that he has made it too small, in which case he hauls it down, takes it all apart and constructs it on a larger and better plan. A spider has been seen to make three different balloons before he became satisfied with his experiment. Then he will get in, snap his guy rope and sail away to land as gracefully and as supremely independent of his surroundings as could be imagined.—Lippincott's Magazine.

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And diamond thoughts and golden words,
Mountains, meadows, lowing herds,
Within his soul;

And joy and sorrow, darkness, light,
Sunshine and shadow, day and night,
Hatred of wrong and love of right;
Within his soul.

And one eternal, constant prayer,
A hunger and a thirst are there,
For deathless deeds to do, to dare—
Within his soul.

For the Home Dressmaker.

By Dorothy Dale, Alberta.

The trend of fashion in jacket suits and shirtwaists—the things in which the majority of us are deeply interested—seems to be toward simplicity and utility. After the over-elaborate styles that have lately prevailed, this comes as a decided relief, both to the eyes and to the purse.

It is rather too early yet to announce anything really definite as to winter styles, but, at present, popular favor seems to be about equally divided between the very short hip-length coat and those of three-quarter length, both models being built to fit closely in the back and just easily in front. They are usually very plain, trimmed only with machine stitching or with strapped seams, and more often than not they are double-breasted and made with notched or shawl collars. Some tailors affirm that boleros and Eton jackets will be popular this winter for dressy suits; the Eton jackets being usually made collarless, and with tiny flat vests of contrasting materials, and the boleros slightly bloused over a deep girdle of folded satin or braid, some of these boleros being supplied with peplums, four or five inches deep. For a very stout person the back should be snugly fitted and an extremely narrow belt substituted for the girdle.

Present indications point to next winter being a quiet season, both as regards colors and materials. Black comes to its own again and reigns supreme, both in complete costumes and for that Frenchy little touch of trimming upon gowns, suits and hats of every color. Solid black and black and white—or "maggie"—will be most favored, though black combined with some colors will be seen occasionally. Brown, which has usurped the place of black for the past season, is decidedly out of favor—and no wonder, for although it is lovely in most of its shades, it certainly has been run to death, by big and little, whether it was becoming or unbecoming. Blue seems to be next favorite to black, and, after blue, green.

For dressy suits and frocks, broadcloth, henrietta, voile, cashmere, Panama and etamine will be much used, while for knockabout suits, smooth, hard-twisted suitings, homespuns, chevots, heavy serges, and mohairs offer an excellent range from which to choose. One New York fashion authority declares that checks must go and that plain materials and invisible stripes, or broken plaids, will be the thing for the coming winter.

The skirts, which are solidly side or box-plaited, will be seen very little, though most of the models shown so far are slightly elaborated with groups of plaits, strappings and buttons; in fact, buttons play quite a prominent part in trimmings. A number of the skirts are perfectly plain and are in good taste, the circular models gaining popularity steadily.

Millinery styles have not as yet settled down into anything definite, but I have heard of two novelties that seem to me worth passing on. Hats—particularly toque and turban shapes—made entirely of feathers, arranged as they would lay on the breast of a bird, are quite lovely, provided the most delicate colors are chosen. White, pale purples and soft grays are all exquisite, and black, browns, blues and greens are sometimes seen. These hats are not all in one shade, but the feathers range through several tones of the same color.

The other hat idea is to embroider crowns of velvet, or silk, with flowers in their natural shadings. A hat having one of these crowns would be distinctive and would require very little trimming. A beautiful model was of pale gray velvet embroidered with pansies, in shades ranging from mauve to deep purple. Brown and yellow or orange are strikingly rich combinations, and black would look well embroidered in almost any color.

Linen or cotton wash goods of heavy weight will be much worn for home shirtwaists and school frocks all winter. This is a sensible fad and merits recommendation, for the dresses are so much more easily kept fresh than those of woolen materials. Slips of flannel or of heavy flannelette are made to wear under them during the coldest weather.

Suspender suits, consisting of skirt and bretelles of serge, etc., and a wash shirtwaist are still considered par excellence for school wear. One would think Dame Fashion's ingenuity had been taxed to its utmost in designing new shapes of suspenders, but still they come, till one begins to wonder if they will not become a standard style, like the shirtwaist and the reefer jacket.

A SAILOR SUIT

Brown holland was used on a smart little dress seen on a ten year old little girl. The five-gored skirt is finished with a deep hem, and two wide, backward-turning tucks are laid at each seam. These tucks are stitched flat over the hips, but below that the fulness falls free. The blouse is very loose and drops over the belt all around. The one-piece back is perfectly plain, but the fronts are laid in two clusters of two tucks each, which run from the shoulder seam, at each side of the neck, to the waist. The blouse fastens invisibly under the left hand cluster. Three large stars cut from turkey red cotton are appliqued, one after the other, down the centre of the front and another star is applied to the top of each full bishop sleeve. The neck is finished with a deep rolling collar of a single thickness of the linen, scalloped and button-holed with red embroidery cotton, and having two rows of French knots, in red, following outline of the scallops. With this is worn a soft bow of scarlet satin ribbon and a red leather belt. A burnt or ecru straw sailor hat with red satin band and "tails" adds a pleasing touch, and if one wished to carry out the color harmony still further, red stockings and shoes can be procured.



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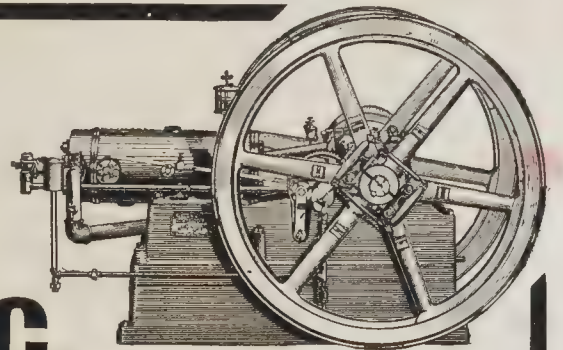
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Sincerity Between Husbands and Wives.

Charles Wagner, who has become so well and affectionately known through his book, "The Simple Life," has many helpful things to say in a later book, "By the Fireside." One of his little talks is on Sincerity Between Husbands and Wives. He says: "It is to the highest advantage of both that each should be kept frankly informed as to everything concerning their mutual interests, material or spiritual, and that each should bear part of the responsibility of these things. Especially should perfect sincerity be fostered and encouraged by each one's mode of speech, and the manner in which he receives the other's confidences. There are husbands and wives who have put an end to all frank understanding by their narrow-mindedness and their unpleasant remarks. Man's sincerity should never be put too rudely to the test, it needs encouragement and most indulgent welcome. He who rebuffs it by inhospitality is likely to frighten it from the house. Even if there is surprise at learning certain things, and if what is disclosed can not always be approved, at least the candor should be acknowledged.

"With honesty and kindness on both sides, it is always possible to find a way out of our difficulties; but the moment one knows fear in the presence of the other, or prefers to conceal his sentiments for the sake of peace, the union has received a hard blow. Then, built by their own hands, between these two who ought to understand each other, there rises a wall that grows forever more and more impenetrable. Under the same roof and at the same table it separates one from the other, cutting off all real communication. Many a man comes to regret having left his wife in ignorance of things upon which his prosperity, his health, or his honor depended, but few husbands and wives ever regret having kept each other informed. How many misfortunes has this one habit not warded off! Husbands and wives must share frankly life and all that it brings. And let neither withhold his own confidence while demanding the confidence of the other; the advance should come from both sides, heartily and loyally.

"Those who do not follow this course know not what they do. In all the trying events of life they become for each other a cause of unhappiness and a source of strife, and every such event shows them their isolation by uncovering their mutual dissimulations. The burdens are thus made heavier, the evils worse. O, the pity of the troubles that make discord between those who ought to bear them together!

"On the other hand, what a resource when two make one, and can count upon each other absolutely! No matter what happens, they bear it with one effort, saying to each other, 'Thy pain is my pain.' There is no thought of mutual accusation. Each regrets the faults of the other as though they were his own, and tries loyally to atone for them. Where harmony is lacking, every difficulty that presents itself is like an enemy with inside information; where harmony exists, the stronghold is well guarded, each is at his post.

"To work together, fight together, suffer together, never to find one's self shut out when he needs to be calmed or encouraged; to walk abreast, like comrades in arms—how good it makes life! what courage it gives us! The farther on we go, the more closely allied we feel; all the common past binds us together. And when this harmony is once experienced, it becomes the most cherished thing in the world, everything else is secondary. How often have I heard such words as these, spoken from hearts attuned to it: 'Come what may, so long as we two remain of one mind!'"

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

Shetland Shawls.

Most people know something of the beautiful knitting that comes from Shetland but probably few wearers of the cozy shawls know anything about the lives of the workers. All the women of Shetland knit. They learn the art in early childhood and continue it all through their lives. As the women are all knitters, the men are all sailors or fishermen, and thus it happens that the women are much alone while their husbands are at sea. But during this time they are always busy, for besides doing the knitting for which they are so famous they do most of the work on the little farms. They also dig and carry the peat, which is their only fuel, the islands being entirely destitute of coal and wood. There is an interesting legend among the people that the art of knitting the soft, fleecy shawls and the quaint patterns in different colors with which caps and stocking tops are ornamented was taught to their ancestors by Spanish sailors who were wrecked on these islands, and that these sailors were the crew of the El Gran Grifon, one of the ships of the armada. Whoever taught the islanders to knit, they certainly have learned to do it well; and so thoroughly has it become second nature to them to ply their needles that not only do they do it when chatting with their neighbors but even when carrying a load of peat they are very generally knitting busily.

It is notable that the wool used for their knitting is grown on the islands and is carded and spun by the people themselves. Machinery they have not, except the primitive spinning wheel. Many of the most elaborate shawls have taken months to make, and some even years, so that a very fine shawl may be worth as much as \$150 or \$200. Most of the knitting is, however, of the more homely and serviceable kind and may be bought from the women themselves for a very moderate price. Of late years many visitors have come to the islands and the knitters have a better opportunity of selling their handiwork than formerly, when nearly all their knitting was bartered for provisions and other necessities of life.

The manner in which the washing of knit shawls is accomplished in Shetland is a matter of interest to most visitors. They are washed carefully in soap lather and then, to prevent their shrinking, they are laced from point to point of the scalloped border in a large square wooden frame and stood outside the cottage to dry.—American Sheepbreeder.

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How Consumption Begins.

There is often used the expression that So-and-So's consumption began with a bad cold. This is true, if we mean by that that the cold only acted as a condition which weakened the lung, and laid it open to attack. Colds do not of themselves give us the disease; otherwise we should all be consumptive. When our lungs are healthy the germs we breathe die in them. If the lungs are weak, on the other hand, the germs will find a lodgement, breed and multiply, and so cause the disease. There is one part of our lung which is specially subject to form the breeding place of germs. This is the top or apex

of the lung, or the part under the collar bone. The reason why this part is so apt to form the commencement of the disease is because it is not used in breathing to the same extent as the other parts. We really only inflate it when we breathe deeply, so that we get a useful hint here, namely, that all exercises should brace back the shoulders, and favor the filling of the top lung, thus tending to prevent consumption.

It was Josh Billings who said: "If you want to bring up a child in the way he should go you should take little trips out over that road yourself occasionally."

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Are handsome and durable, interlock on all four sides, are easily applied, and are positively weather, fire and lightning proof



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Some "Don'ts" for Those who Handle Firearms.

Don't forget that the front end of a gun is always dangerous, no matter who holds the weapon.

Don't forget to handle guns on the theory that they are always loaded and cocked. It is an excellent working hypothesis.

Don't forget to be very careful in choosing those whom you allow to accompany you on a hunting trip. There is nothing like picking number eights out of your scalp, or digging a few buckshot out of your legs, to make you particular in choosing your hunting companions.

Don't go hunting with a crowd. One companion with a gun is enough to watch and to look out for when firing one's own weapon.

Don't trust the lock mechanism of the best gun ever made. When working the lever or bolt of a magazine to transfer a cartridge from magazine to barrel, see that the muzzle points in a safe direction.

Don't put a loaded gun into a wagon. Don't put a loaded gun anywhere out of your hands. If you must lay it down or stand it against a tree or a fence, unload the gun. But when you pick it up again assume that it is loaded and handle it accordingly.

Don't attempt to get over a fence with a loaded gun in your hands. If you insist on keeping the load in your gun while scaling a fence, shove the gun through first, muzzle foremost, and when you are over pick it up by the stock.

Don't keep a gun loaded when it is not likely to be called into immediate requisition.

Don't shoot at anything simply because it looks as if it might be a deer; be absolutely sure that it is a deer and nothing but a deer.

Don't shoot at all unless you know exactly what you are shooting at; something moving in the brush is not game—probably it is a man.

Don't shoot with bullets unless you are reasonably sure as to where they are going to stop.

Don't forget the rule: Never permit a revolver, loaded or unloaded, to point toward yourself or anyone else—unless you mean to kill. If a friend playfully points an unloaded pistol at you, knock him down and beat sense into him with your fists.

Don't forget for a moment that all firearms are deadly weapons, that they were made to destroy life, and are fearfully efficient contrivances for that purpose. A moment's forgetfulness may mean sudden death or a lifetime of haunting horror and misery.

Poison in Tin Cans.

Open a can of peaches, apricots, cherries or other fruit—for all fruit is acidulous—let it stand for some time, and the fruit acid and the tin are ready to do the work of poisoning. A chemical knowledge that tells just how the dangerous compound is created is unnecessary to an avoidance of the peril. The rule to follow, according to the Popular Science News, is never to make lemonade or other acidulated drinks in a tin bucket, nor allow them to stand in a bucket of tin; and in case of canned fruits or fish, immediately upon opening the can turn the contents out upon an earthenware plate or into a dish that is made of earthenware or glass. Fruits in hermetically sealed cans, if properly prepared, generate no poison. As soon as opened the action of the acid on the tin, with the aid of the atmosphere, begins, and in a short time the result is a poison. This brief treatment of the question should be remembered by everyone, and its instructions followed. The general press also should aid in disseminating this simple knowledge.

The farmer that wishes to make his family happy can well afford to encourage music in the home.

Great Thoughts About Prayer.

With all prayer and supplication, praying at all seasons in the Spirit, and watching thereunto in all perseverance and supplication for all the saints—Eph. 6:18.

Prayer is the ship that bringeth home the richest freight. It is the soil that yields the most abundant harvest. Brother, when you rise in the morning your business so presses, that, with a hurried word or two, down you go into the world, and at night, jaded and tired, you give God the fag end of the day. The consequence is, that you have no communion with him. The reason we have not more true religion now, is because we have not more prayer.—C. H. Spurgeon.

The mystical ladder of prayer
Is set for our use everywhere,
Our thoughts, weary angels, ascend,
To seek our Omnipotent Friend,
While His messengers, radiant with light,
Bring heaven itself to our sight.
—Julia Ward Howe.

As a body without a spirit, wood without a fire, a bullet in a gun without powder, so are all prayers without fervency of spirit.—Brooks.

Pray hardest when it is hardest to pray.—Charles H. Brent.

To pray, according to the prayer,
Are, both, to worship.

—Tennyson.

I can do more by praying than I can do in any other way.—Dr. Andrew Bonar.

I would rather know how to pray than how to preach. I can preach and move a man, but I can pray and move God.—J. Wilbur Chapman, D.D.

The physician, as he enters the small-pox ward, surrounds himself with an atmosphere that is proof against the dread disease. Such an atmosphere, proof against the hideous peril of sin, is prayer.—Amos R. Wells.

I have so fixed the habit in my own mind that I never raise a glass of water to my lips without asking God's blessing. I never seal a letter without putting a word of prayer under the seal. I never take a letter from the post without a brief sending of my thoughts heavenward. I never change my classes in the section room without a minute's petition for the cadets who go out and those who come in.—"Stonewall" Jackson.

Diamond Hall's Service

Diamond Hall's recent removal to much larger premises means increased opportunities for serving the Canadian public.

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What Flour Granulation Means in Bread-Making

Flour is composed of myriads of tiny granules.

To make good bread these granules must be uniform in size.

In poorly milled flour some granules are large, some small.

The small ones absorb yeast, "rise" and "ripen" before the large ones—the result is bread of coarse, poor texture.

The large granules are not developed into "sponge," they bake into heavy hard particles, spoil the texture of the bread and make it harder to digest.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR is perfectly milled—all the flour granules are uniform in size—the sponge rises uniformly—the bread is even in texture—perfect in flavor—good-looking, appetising bread—easily digested.

Ogilvie's back it with their reputation by branding it

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Write now for Terms, and send 25c. for our HANDY ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE, just the thing to use in examining grains and seeds, plants and trees.

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FONTHILL NURSERIES (over 800 Acres)

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Sermons Boiled Down.

Hidden sins cannot be healed.
Worship is but the voice of love.
Nothing proves culture better than kindness.
You never find a beautiful life with boastful lips.
This world needs new impulse more than new ideas.
He who would do divine work must not be afraid of dirt.
Some men would be most miserable without their miseries.
It takes more than milk and water to make the meekness of a Moses.

Slouching.

That deportment has any influence on health is a point too often forgotten; its influence, as a matter of fact, may be of very serious moment. In people of consumptive tendencies, for instance, the way in which the body is carried is a question of great consequence.

Remember, that when the spine is bent and the chin is sunk upon the chest, the lungs cannot have full play, as they do when the shoulders are thrown well back and the figure held erect. Anything that interferes with the free play of the lungs interferes with the inspiration of a sufficient quantity of oxygen for the proper purification of the blood. This is injurious to anyone; but to a person with a tendency to develop tuberculosis it is especially injurious.

Besides this, the carriage of the body exercises an important influence upon the internal organs. When the figure is held erect, the shoulders thrown back, and the spine straight, not curved, and when the toes are pointed outwards in walking, certain muscles are put in action by which the downward pressure of the intestines upon the uterine and other pelvic organs is lessened, and, in consequence, the chance of congestion in these parts is also lessened. Internal congestion is the fruitful cause of much suffering, and if women did but know how greatly an erect figure and a graceful way of walking help to prevent it, they would probably think the subject worth more attention. In the hygiene of girlhood, deportment has an important place. But it must be remembered, too, "deportment" is not synonymous with "athletics." A very athletically-inclined girl may walk with a slouching swing which is hideous to look at.

Apple Preserves.

Pare, core and cut into suitable pieces, either sweet or tart apples. Tart apples make the nicest preserves. Make a syrup of one cup of water and a pound of sugar for each pound of apples. Boil the syrup for twenty minutes, then drop in the apples. Simmer slowly until the apples are clear and nicely colored. Flavor with the juice and rind of a lemon. A few pieces of ginger root cooked with the fruit improves the flavor. Do not put apples in sugar over night, as it will cause them to be too hard after they are preserved. After skimming out the apples, boil the syrup awhile longer and pour over the apples. All scum should be removed from any kind of preserves while cooking. To make "apple chop" use the same proportions as for apple preserves, only chop the apples medium fine before putting them into the syrup. Cook and flavor like the preserves. It is very nice.

An old time Scotch minister and his friend who were coming home from a wedding, began to consider the state in which their potations at the wedding feast had left them. "Sandy," said the minister, "just stop a minute here till I go ahead. Maybe I don't walk very steady, and the good wife might remark something not just right." He walked ahead of the friend for a short distance and then asked: "How is it; am I walking straight?" "Oh, ay," answered Sandy thickly, "you're a' right—but who's that who's wi' you?"

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No building or grain elevator roofed with "Eastlake" Metallic Shingles has ever been damaged by lightning.

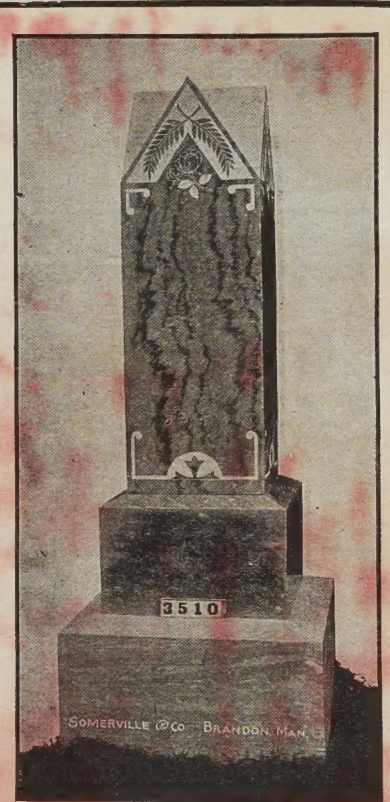
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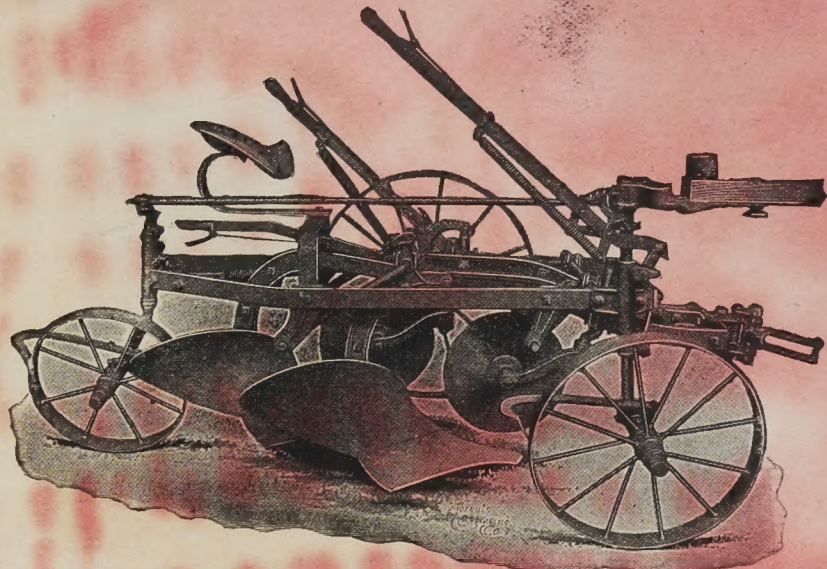
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NEW PARIS FOOT-LIFT GANG



OUR NEW SCOTCH CLIPPER HIGH-LIFT GANG HAS FOOT-LIFT and release, also hand-release for use when walking. These features have been perfected on our plow, and a small boy can operate easily, whether walking or riding.

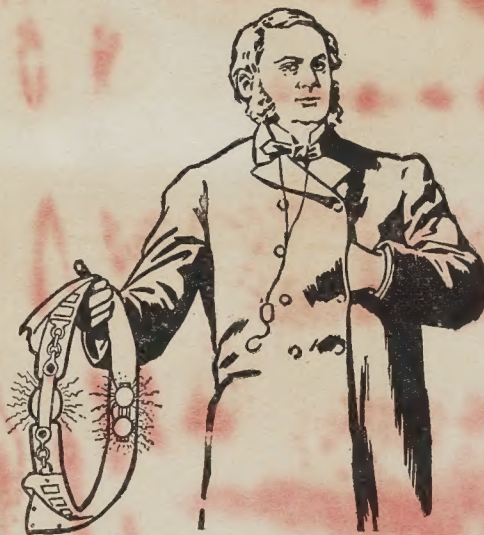
Our boards are correct shape, highly-tempered, making a bottom that will clean in any soil.

The superiority of shares, wheels, design, etc., of this plow are described in our folder, which is well worth reading and free for the asking. Write for it.

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I GIVE IT FREE TO MEN UNTIL CURED



NOT ONE PENNY
IN ADVANCE OR
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I WISH you could know for yourself the wonderful effect of the galvanic current on weak and nervous men. I wish you could realize the health and happiness that will be yours when this wonderful force infuses every nerve and vein of your body as accomplished through my treatment. I have been curing thousands every year for forty years, and have

proved that my method will cure any curable case. So positive am I of my power that I am prepared to take all the risk and will give to any man suffering from nervous debility, Varicocele, Drains, Lack of Vigor, etc., or from Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Kidney, Liver or Stomach Troubles, the use of my world-famed Dr. Sanden Electric Belt with Electric Suspensory, absolutely **FREE UNTIL CURED**. If I fail you don't pay me anything whatever. I leave you to be the judge and ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I cannot do more than this to prove the value of my treatment, so if you will call or write I will at once arrange to give you a belt suited to the requirements of your case, and you can pay me when cured. Many cases as low as \$5.00, or for cash full wholesale discount. You will also get the benefit of the inestimable advice my forty years' experience enables me to give my patients. This long continuous success has brought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured, then pay for it.

Call today and take a belt along, or send for one by mail. I have two of the best books ever written on electricity and its medical uses, and containing several hundred wonderful testimonials, which I also send free, sealed, by mail. Address

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A Pie Suggestion.

In making berry pies or any fruit pies where the juice is likely to run over, I sprinkle a little flour over the filling before putting on the top crust. This thickens the juice and makes it more palatable as well as less bothersome. Then I make what I call little "chimneys" out of stiff white paper, and these I stick into the holes which I have cut in the crust. I just roll the paper up in a funnel shape and stick it with a dab of mucilage. The juice wells up in these little funnels and does not give the least trouble spreading over the crust or over the oven.—Mrs. F. A. Thorpe in the Farmer's Review.

Tomato Recipes.

Creamed Fried Tomatoes.—Select smooth, round tomatoes, cut half in two, dip in flour to which have been added salt and pepper, fry in butter, and when brown pour over all one pint of thick, sweet cream. Season to taste and serve hot. The tomato juice and cream make a delicious gravy.

Spiced Tomatoes.—Put into the preserving kettle seven pounds tomatoes that have been peeled and sliced, add three and one-half pounds sugar, one quart vinegar and one ounce each of ground mace, cloves and cinnamon. Mix and cook slowly for three hours. Seal in glass jars.

Say this over Fast.

Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill, the board bill no longer bored Bill.

Hope keeps the heart wholesome.

The farm home has the great advantage over the city home of having air that has not been adulterated with great quantities of carbonic acid gas.

To neglect the sanitary condition of the home is to invite disease, and when invited, disease will come as quickly to the farm home as to the city home.

Tea-kettles frequently become coated with lime on the inside, and when this condition occurs a good rubbing with a cloth dipped in vinegar will accomplish wonders.

It is said that when one becomes fatigued or overheated while working over the stove the best restorative is hot milk, a tumbler of the beverage taken as hot as can be sipped.

Sometimes in damp weather the salt becomes so clogged together that it is unfit for table use, but if a little corn-starch is mixed with it the grains will stand apart nicely and the saline properties remain undiminished.

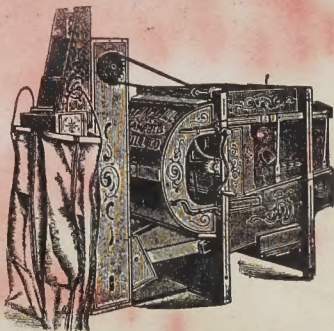
If according to your size you had an appetite equal to the spider's you would eat an ox for breakfast, four barrels of fresh fish for lunch, two bullocks, eight sheep and four hogs for dinner, and an ox and seven calves for supper.

A remarkable carpet has lately been manufactured at Caesarea. It is a representation of the battle of Trafalgar, depicting that moment in the engagement when Nelson received his fatal wound. The carpet, which is entirely of silk, is 7 feet by 6 feet, and took two girls fourteen months to weave it. It was sold for £400.

CANCER

Ask us for the names of those who have used our home treatment for Cancer and Tumor. No knife, or plaster. Correspondence strictly private. N. W. SCOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

INCREASE YOUR GRAIN CROPS 20%



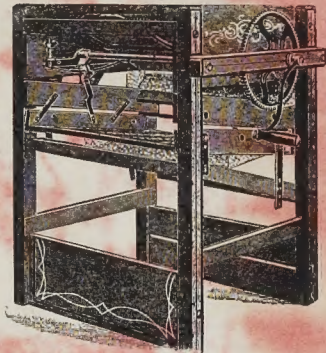
CHATHAM FANNING MILL.
Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour.

The Earth Will Yield It Up If You Sow Good Seed.

The Chatham Fanning Mill is the most perfect invention in existence for cleaning and grading seeds and grain. Its use on hundreds of thousands of farms in Canada and the United States and in all the grain-raising countries in the world proves its absolute merit. Capacity, 40 to 80 bushels per hour, and 16 screens supplied, which adapt it to every natural use. It cleans the grain and sorts it into all kinds and sizes and insures

PURE, PLUMP, HEALTHY SEEDS

absolutely free from weeds, a gain of fully 20% in the crops and a great reduction in labor. Bagging attachment will save labor of one man.



CHATHAM SEPARATOR
For separating Oats from Wheat

PRIZE AWARDS at World's Fair, St. Louis;
Pan-American, Buffalo;
World's Fair, Paris, France; Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax,
Charleston, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Only One Example

Mr. O. E. Perkins, of Hallsport, N.Y., got \$550 more for 1,000 bushels of wheat than his neighbor did, by cleaning it with his Chatham Mill and selling it for pure seed at \$1.25 per bushel, against 70 cents per bushel which his neighbors received in the market.

Chatham Separator, for separating Oats from Wheat illustrated above is indispensable to those who want to thoroughly separate oats from wheat. It is used for this purpose only, and is operated with practically no effort.

Guaranteed for Five Years

Every Chatham Fanning Mill and Chatham Separator is guaranteed to give satisfaction for five years, and our easy payment system will enable either one to earn its cost many times over before the bill is fully paid.

We also sell the Chatham Incubator on very easy terms. Write now before you forget it; a post card will do.

THE MANSON CAMPBELL CO., LIMITED, Dept. 203 CHATHAM, CANADA

Alberta Customers supplied from Calgary, Alta., John I. Campbell, Agent. Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan supplied from Brandon, Wm. Alwell, Agent. British Columbia supplied by Thos. Elliott, New Westminster. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick supplied by G. S. McPherson, Halifax. 508

Biscuits that have gone soft through keeping will become fresh and crisp again if spread in a moderately hot oven and left for a few minutes.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice; take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.—Shakespeare.

Be careful to avoid with great diligence those things in thyself which do most commonly annoy thee in others.—Thomas a Kempis.

To remove fat from hot soup pour through a cloth that has been saturated with cold water. The fat will remain in the cloth.

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To You Who Have Drugged in Vain.

To You Who Have Been Robbed by Quacks.

To You Who Have Lost Faith in Everything.

To people who are weak and debilitated, not only from the effects of a drain upon the vitality, but from excessive drugging, from ruining the body with poisonous chemicals; to people whose faith in doctors and remedies of all kinds has been destroyed by the failure of every remedy that has been tried—to all who are sick of medicines which never cure, I say,

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Weak Back, Kidney and Stomach Trouble.

Loch Manor, Man., May 25, 1905.
Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I have now worn your Belt for a month every day since I received it, and I can say that it has already done me a lot of good in every part of my body, though I have been working very hard every day in bad, stony land, picking stones. My back is getting stronger; my kidneys work better; my stomach is in good order, and digests the food properly.

Yours truly,

N. C. RUSHOE.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

PAY WHEN CURED

Nature calls for new strength, and you will never be cured until you supply that strength. This is not found in drugs, all of which are temporary stimulants. The real strength of the nerves and vital organs is electricity. That is what the body has lost, and what it must get back. My

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supplies this. It is an absolutely positive cure for all forms of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Varicocoele, Weak Stomach, and all those physical and vital Weaknesses, Confusion of Ideas, Kidney and allied complaints, Rheumatism, Sciatica, etc., etc. It has cured thousands every year after every other known remedy has failed.

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Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—You will be pleased to hear that your Belt has completely cured me of sciatica, rheumatism and indigestion, for which you have my sincere thanks. I have not taken a pill since using it, which is almost two years ago. Wishing you every success.

I remain, yours very truly,

ROBERT COMBE.

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In order to introduce our new Band Painted Dollies we will give every honest lady who sends us her name and address a plain white dolly, one of our handsome Dollies, in Wild Rose, Daisy, Holly, Violet, Strawberry, Carnation or Pineapple design. Beautifully colored and dated by hand in fine white ink, 9 inches square. Will wear for years and look as good as new after every wash. Remember, only one sample, by mail, postpaid, free to every honest lady. The Lane Doyley Co., Dept. N., Toronto.

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TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance. Name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

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OKANAGAN LAND FOR SALE.—320 acres with good irrigation water rights, 4 miles from Kelowna, good, nut or grain land, 275 acres under cultivation. John Morrison, Glenmore, Kelowna, B. C.

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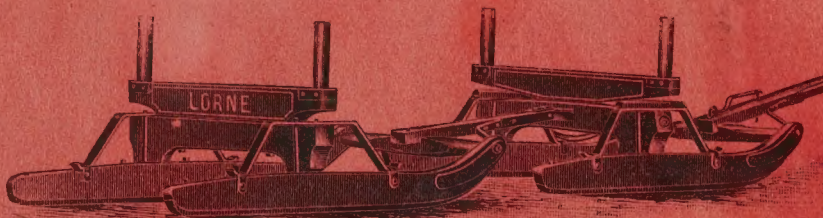


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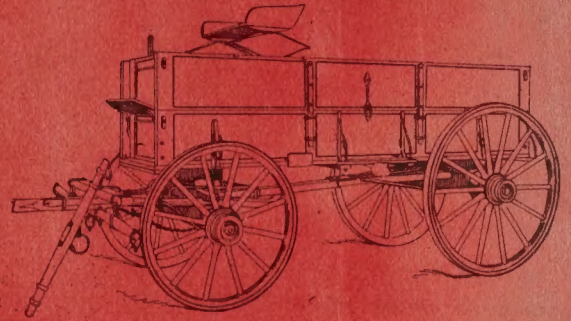
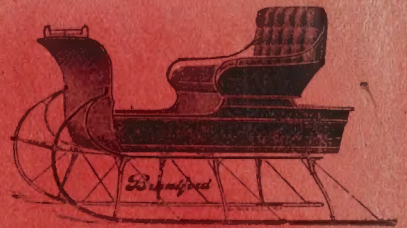
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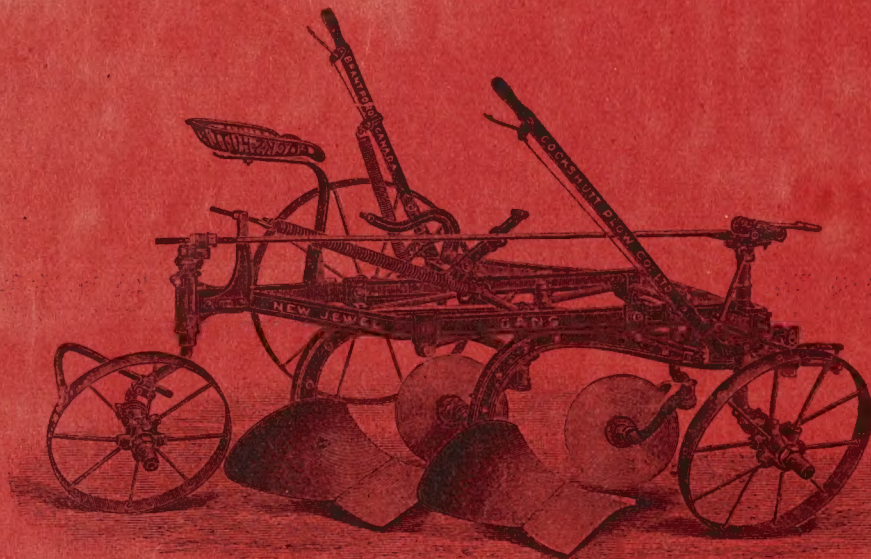
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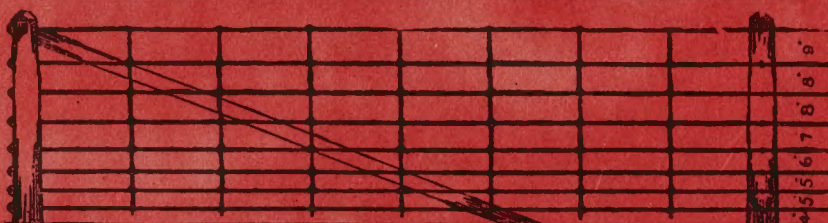
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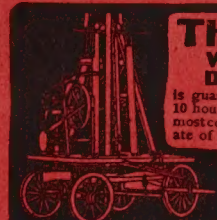
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